

STUDIES IN AUSTRALIAN LEPIDOPTERA.

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Family TINEIDAE.

Subfamily OECOPHORINAE.

Mr. E. Meyrick has kindly sent me some criticisms on my paper in these Proceedings (1916, p. 333), which arrived, unfortunately, after its publication. I propose to refer to them now, and to deal with genera and species belonging to the groups *Philobotides* and *Depressariades*.

BORKHAUSENIA ANTHEMODES.

Oecophora anthemodes, Meyr.: Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1885, p. 780.

Borkhausenia tetraphaca, Turn: Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1916, p. 337.

Mr. Meyrick points out that these names refer to the same species.

Hab.—New South Wales: Mount Kosciusko (5,000-6,000 feet); Victoria: Fernshaw, Warragal; Tasmania: Mount Wellington (1,000 feet).

COPRIODES.

Mr. Meyrick writes:—"I think you are mistaken in regarding the termination of vein 7 as costal; it is really indefinite, owing to the oblique rounding off of the apex (as in most stenomids=*xyloryctids*), but it represents a naturally apical termination; therefore, I do not adopt the genus." I am disposed to admit that the affinities of the genus may be with the *Eulechriades*, the apparent termination of vein 7 being secondary to the peculiar shape of the forewing, a secondary adaptation for the purposes of protective resemblance; but, at the same time, I think the peculiar form of wing is sufficient ground for generic separation from *Piloprepes*, which, as heretofore constituted, does not seem a natural assemblage.

BAREA CONSIGNATELLA.

Barea consignatella, Wlk.: Cat. Brit. Mus., xxix., p. 819.

Part of this reference was accidentally omitted.

BAREA EOPHILA, n. sp. (*ἠωφίλος*, loving the dawn).

I propose this name for the species described by me as *Barea pyrora*, Meyr. Mr. Meyrick, to whom I have sent an

example, says that it is distinct, and gives the following differences:—"The form of the forewings is distinctly different [in *pyrora*], those of *eophila* being narrower anteriorly and wider posteriorly as compared with *pyrora*, the colour of the hindwings different, being orange-yellow in *eophila* and deep-orange in *pyrora*, and the antennal ciliations somewhat shorter in *eophila* than in *pyrora*. Both species have veins 2 and 3 of forewings stalked, but other allied species are transitional in this character." *Eophila* is known only from New South Wales (Ebor).

EPIPYRGA HEMIPHAËS, n. sp. (*ἡμιφαιης*, half-shining).

♀, 14 mm. Head pale-ochreous, brownish-tinged. Palpi ochreous-whitish, external surface of second joint fuscous towards base. Antennae grey. Thorax fuscous. Abdomen fuscous; tuft ochreous-whitish. Legs fuscous; posterior pair pale-ochreous. Forewings not dilated, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; pale ochreous-yellow: a small fuscous basal fascia, slightly extended on costa; a large apical patch bounded by a very slightly inwardly-curved line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{5}$ dorsum, fuscous, containing an iridescent purple streak along anterior margin, and a similar nearly complete circular ring extending from apex nearly to tornus; cilia fuscous. Hindwings and cilia fuscous.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, in November; one specimen.

TRACHYNTIS DIAPHANES.

Eulechria diaphanes, Turn.: *ante*, 1898, p. 207.

Mr. Meyrick refers my species to this genus. The terminal joints of the palpi are thickened, but very slightly roughened.

EULECHRIA HOMOCHROA.

I have to record this species also from Queensland: Brisbane, in April; Mount Tambourine, in January; Toowoomba, in March and April. New South Wales: Sydney, in March and April.

EULECHRIA DELOCHORDA, n. sp.

(*δηλοχορδος*, with conspicuous line).

♂, ♀; 17-21 mm. Head deep yellow. Palpi yellowish, second joint dark-fuscous externally except at apex. Antennae grey; ciliations in male $1\frac{1}{4}$. Thorax yellow, base of patagia dark-fuscous. Abdomen whitish; base of segments on dorsum ochreous-brown; tuft whitish-ochreous. Legs dark-fuscous; posterior pair pale-ochreous. Forewings elongate, scarcely dilated, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen

obliquely rounded; ochreous-yellow: a broad dark-fuscous costal streak from base to apex, increasing slightly in breadth as far as $\frac{2}{3}$, then diminishing; cilia pale ochreous-yellow, on costa dark-fuscous. Hindwings pale-grey; cilia whitish-ochreous.

Hab.—Queensland: Toowoomba (Harlaxton Scrub), in March and April; abundant.

MACHIMIA MESOGAEA.

There is an omission of the hindwings in the description of this species. It should conclude:—Hindwings pale-fuscous, somewhat ochreous-tinged; cilia whitish-ochreous, sometimes with pale-grey suffusion.

MACHIMIA COCCINEA, n. sp. (*coccineus*, red).

♀, 20 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax red. Antennae grey-whitish, towards base reddish. Abdomen pale-ochreous. Legs pale-ochreous; anterior pair mostly, and middle pair partly red. Forewings oblong, costa moderately arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen obliquely rounded; red slightly tinged with ochreous; without defined markings, but traces of two discal dots and a posterior line are discernible; cilia pale-reddish. Hindwings and cilia pale-ochreous without grey or fuscous tinge.

Near *moderatella*, Wlk., but easily distinguished by the ochreous hindwings.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns, in June; one specimen.

EULACHNA XANTHOSPILA, Turn.: Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.
Wales, 1916, p. 257.

Hab.—New South Wales: Ebor.

DASYCERCA APOCRYPHA, Turn.: *l.c.*, 1914, p. 555.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine; New South Wales: Ebor.

MACHAERETIS HETEROPA, Turn.: *l.c.*, 1914, p. 556.

Hab.—New South Wales: Ebor.

MACHAERITIS CALLIPHYLLA, n. sp.

(καλλιφυλλος, with beautiful wings).

♂, 13 mm. Head yellow. Palpi yellow; second joint irrorated with fuscous on external surface; terminal joint with a subapical fuscous ring. Antennae fuscous with fine yellowish annulations; ciliations in male 1. Thorax yellow. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; tarsi annulated with ochreous-whitish; posterior pair wholly ochreous-whitish. Forewings

yellow; markings purple-fuscous; a narrow outwardly-curved fascia from $\frac{1}{6}$ costa to $\frac{1}{6}$ dorsum, not quite reaching dorsal edge; a similar but complete fascia at $\frac{1}{3}$; a third fascia, broader and nearly straight, from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to dorsum before tornus; an apical spot extending to mid-termen; cilia yellow with slight purple-fuscous irroration at tornus. Hindwings and cilia pale-grey.

Hab.—Queensland: Caloundra, in August; one specimen.

MACHAERETIS DULCICULA, n. sp. (*dulciculus*, somewhat sweet).

♂, ♀: 11-12 mm. Head and palpi pale-yellow. Antennae grey; ciliations in male $\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax pale-yellow. Abdomen pale-grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings pale-yellow; markings fuscous: a costal streak to $\frac{1}{3}$; a narrow outwardly-curved fascia from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{5}$ dorsum; a similar slightly broader fascia from costa beyond middle to $\frac{4}{5}$ dorsum; a narrow fascia from $\frac{5}{6}$ costa obliquely inwards, then acutely angled and produced longitudinally nearly to termen, bent parallel to termen, but before tornus bent inwards and running into second fascia; cilia pale-yellow. Hindwings pale-grey; cilia whitish-grey.

Hab.—New South Wales: Ebor (4,000 feet), in December and January; eight specimens.

MACHAERETIS HYLOBITA, n. sp.

(ὕλοβιτος, living in the woods).

♂, ♀: 11-12 mm. Head pale-ochreous. Palpi dark-fuscous, internal surface whitish-ochreous. Antennae grey; ciliations in male 1. Thorax and abdomen whitish-ochreous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate-oval, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; white with general fuscous irroration; costa and termen ochreous-tinged; a triangular dark-fuscous spot on base of costa; four fuscous discal dots, first in disc at $\frac{1}{4}$, second in disc above middle, third on fold obliquely below and posterior to first, fourth in disc at $\frac{3}{4}$; a suffused fuscous spot on costa beyond middle; cilia whitish-ochreous irrorated with fuscous, apices whitish. Hindwings lanceolate; whitish-grey; cilia whitish, bases ochreous tinged.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine; a series, in October.

MACHAERETIS CHALICRATA, n. sp.

(χαλικρατος, pure, unmixed).

♂, ♀: 13 mm. Head white; lower part of face in male fuscous. Palpi white; outer surface of second joint fuscous

except at apex. Antennae grey; ciliations in male 1. Thorax white. Abdomen pale-grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish. Forewings white; costal edge at base dark-fuscous in male; cilia white. Hindwings and cilia grey-whitish.

Hab.—Queensland: Coolangatta, in August (male type); Brisbane, in November; two specimens.

MACHAERETIS POLYCAPNA, n. sp. (πολυκαπνος, smoky).

♂, ♀; 11 mm. Head fuscous; face whitish. Palpi fuscous; second joint with median and apical, terminal joint with sub-basal and subapical whitish rings. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 1. Thorax fuscous; apices of patagia whitish. Abdomen dark-grey. Legs fuscous; tarsi with whitish annulations. Forewings whitish with much dark-fuscous irroration; markings dark-fuscous; an ill-defined basal patch; a discal spot at $\frac{1}{3}$, a second slightly beyond it on fold, a third in middle, and a fourth at $\frac{2}{3}$, all more or less connected by irroration with each other and with adjacent costal and dorsal spots; an ill-defined apical blotch; cilia whitish with dark-fuscous basal and median lines. Hindwings and cilia pale-grey.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, in December; Stradbroke Island, in September; two specimens.

OCYSTOLA OXYTONA, Turn.: Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1916, p. 257.

Hab.—New South Wales: Ebor.

OCYSTOLA SYMBLETA, Turn.: *l.c.*, 1914, p. 556.

Hab.—New South Wales: Ebor.

OCYSTOLA TANYTHRIX, Turn.: *l.c.*, p. 557.

Hab.—New South Wales: Ebor.

OCYSTOLA PYROCHRYSA, Meyr.: Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1888, p. 1663.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, in October; one specimen, bred from a larva living in a case formed in a hollow twig. The larval habit given by Mr. Meyrick (apparently not on his own authority) must be erroneous.

OCYSTOLA INNUMERA.

Coesyra innumera, Meyr.: Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1888, p. 1660.

Antennal ciliations in male 3. Hindwings lanceolate.

Hab.—Queensland: Duaringa, Gladstone, Brisbane.

OCYSTOLA PROSELIA, n. sp. (προσηλιος, sunny).

♂, 12 mm. Head yellow. Palpi ochreous; terminal joint fuscous. Antennae dark-fuscous; ciliations in male 4. Thorax dark-fuscous. Abdomen dark-fuscous, beneath ochreous. Legs ochreous partly suffused with grey. Forewings narrow, costa slightly arched, apex acute, termen very oblique; bright-yellow; markings dark-fuscous; a small basal fascia, connected by a costal streak with a large blotch, which occupies apical $\frac{2}{5}$ of wing, its anterior edge straight, transverse; cilia dark-fuscous. Hindwings lanceolate; fuscous, suffused with ochreous towards base; cilia fuscous.

Hab.—Queensland: Killarney, in November: one specimen.

OCYSTOLA PACHYTHRIX, n. sp.

(παχυθριξ, densely hairy, in allusion to the male antennae).

♂, 15 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen blackish. Palpi dark-fuscous, inner surface of second joint whitish-ochreous. Antennae dark-fuscous; ciliations in male 6. Legs dark-fuscous, on ventral surface whitish-ochreous. Forewings deep-yellow; markings dark-fuscous; a small basal fascia, connected by a costal streak with a median fascia, moderately broad, its anterior edge straight; slightly inwardly oblique; its posterior edge outwardly oblique; a terminal fascia confluent with preceding on tornus; cilia dark-fuscous. Hindwings lanceolate; bronzy-fuscous; cilia fuscous.

Allied to *O. placoxantha*.

Hab.—Victoria: Beaconsfield, in October: one specimen.

OCYSTOLA ESTHLOPIS, n. sp. (ἑσθλωπις, of good appearance).

♂, ♀; 11-14 mm. Head pale-yellow. Palpi with terminal joint long and slender ($\frac{2}{3}$); pale-yellow; second joint sometimes with a fuscous subapical ring. Antennae pale-yellow sharply annulated with blackish; in male serrate with very long ciliations (6). Thorax pale-yellow, bases of patagia fuscous. Abdomen grey; base and apical tuft ochreous-whitish. Legs dark-fuscous; tarsi ochreous-whitish annulated with dark-fuscous; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate; costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen very oblique, scarcely rounded; pale-yellow, markings dark-fuscous; a streak along costa from base to middle; a fairly broad, inwardly oblique fascia from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum; a discal spot at $\frac{2}{3}$, confluent with a broad subterminal fascia; cilia pale-yellow, at tornus grey. Hindwings lanceolate; grey-whitish, sometimes ochreous-tinged; cilia concolorous.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine, in October; six specimens.

OCYSTOLA IDIOSTICHA, n. sp. (ἰδιοστιχος, with peculiar line).

♂, 14-15 mm. Head and palpi pale-ochreous; side-tufts fuscous. Antennae pale-ochreous, towards base fuscous; ciliations in male 3. Thorax and abdomen pale-ochreous. Legs pale-ochreous; anterior pair slightly infuscated. Forewings rather narrow, costa nearly straight, apex acute, termen oblique; pale-ochreous; a short basal costal fuscous streak; a fuscous line from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ termen, edged posteriorly by a whitish line; a broad fuscous terminal line from apex nearly to tornus; cilia pale-ochreous. Hindwings rather broadly lanceolate: pale-grey; cilia whitish-ochreous or grey, at apex darker.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, in November; two specimens.

OCYSTOLA PTOCHODES, n. sp. (πτωχωδης, shabby).

♂. ♀; 11-18 mm. Head whitish-ochreous. Palpi ochreous-whitish mixed with fuscous. Antennae grey-whitish; ciliations in male 4. Thorax pale-fuscous. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior and middle pairs mixed with fuscous. Forewings narrow-elongate, costa scarcely arched, apex acute, termen straight, oblique; pale ochreous-fuscous; a faintly suffused darker spot in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$; and a greyish suffusion along termen; cilia ochreous-yellow, at apex and anal angle pale ochreous-fuscous. Hindwings elongate-ovate; ochreous-whitish or pale-greyish; cilia ochreous-whitish.

Allied to *O. acroxantha*, Meyr., but a duller species, readily distinguished by the ochreous head.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, from September to March; rather common.

OCYSTOLA ACROCOSMA, n. sp.

(ἀκροκοσμος, with apical ornament).

♀, 12 mm. Head whitish-grey; face whitish-ochreous. Palpi whitish-ochreous; terminal joint dark-fuscous. Antennae whitish-grey. Thorax whitish-ochreous. Abdomen grey, sides and apex ochreous-whitish. Legs grey mixed with ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate-oblong, costa scarcely arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; whitish-brown-ochreous; a faintly darker discal dot in middle, a second at $\frac{3}{4}$, and a third on fold below and anterior to first; a broad dark-fuscous band at apex, not reaching tornus; cilia orange-ochreous, on tornus grey. Hindwings lanceolate; pale-grey; cilia grey.

Somewhat like *O. acroxantha*, but forewings are pale in colour, and less acute at apex, and the orange cilia extend round the apex.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine, in November and February; two specimens, of which one is in coll. Meyrick.

OCYSTOLA XANTHOLOMA, n. sp. (*ξανθολωμος*, yellow bordered).

♂, ♀: 11-16 mm. Head, thorax, palpi, and antennae white. Antennal ciliations in male 5. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Legs grey annulated with white: posterior pair white. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex acute, termen oblique, sinuate beneath apex; pale brownish-grey; towards base suffused with whitish; faintly darker discal dots at $\frac{1}{3}$, before $\frac{2}{3}$, and on fold obliquely beyond first; hindmarginal edge purplish-fuscous; cilia bright-yellow, at apex and tornus pale brownish-grey. Hindwings elongate-ovate; ochreous-whitish; cilia ochreous-whitish.

In Meyrick's tabulation this falls with *O. anthera*, which has pale ochreous-yellow forewings.

Hab.—Queensland: Innisfail, in November: three specimens.

OCYSTOLA PHAULOPIS, n. sp. (*φαυλωπις*, of mean appearance).

♂, ♀: 16-18 mm. Head whitish-ochreous. Palpi ochreous-whitish mixed with dark-fuscous; second joint with loose projecting scales at apex. Antennae ochreous-whitish; in male with long ciliations (6). Thorax pale-brownish. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior and middle pairs mixed with fuscous. Forewings elongate, costa slightly arched, apex acute, termen nearly straight, very oblique; pale-brownish with a few scattered fuscous scales; a faint fuscous dot in disc at $\frac{1}{3}$, a second larger in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$, and a third on fold obliquely beyond first; cilia pale-brownish. Hindwings elongate-ovate; ochreous-whitish; at apex greyish; cilia ochreous-whitish.

An obscure species. In Meyrick's tabulation it falls with *O. coniata*, which has, however, lanceolate hindwings, and is much smaller.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, from January to May; four specimens.

OCYSTOLA EUCRAERA, n. sp. (*ευκραειρος*, well horned).

♂, 14 mm. Head dark-fuscous; side-tufts and face pale ochreous-yellow. Palpi pale ochreous-yellow; terminal joint and apex of second joint mixed with dark-fuscous. Antennae dark-fuscous; unusually stout; ciliations in tufts, long (3). Thorax pale ochreous-yellow, anteriorly mixed with dark-fuscous. Abdomen dark-fuscous; apices of segments whitish-ochreous; tuft ochreous. Legs whitish-ochreous; anterior and middle pairs mixed with dark-fuscous. Forewings

narrow-elongate, costa moderately arched; apex acute, termen straight, extremely oblique; pale ochreous-yellow; markings ochreous-fuscous; a broad transverse fascia from costa before middle to middle of dorsum; a second narrower fascia from costa at $\frac{3}{4}$ to tornus; confluent at tornus with a narrow terminal fascia; cilia pale-fuscous. Hindwings elongate-ovate; dark-fuscous; cilia dark-fuscous.

In Meyrick's tabulation falls with *O. euanthes*, which has the head yellow and only two fasciae on forewings.

Hab.—Queensland: Warwick and Dalby; two specimens, in April.

OCYSTOLA EMBOLISTIS, n. sp. (ζῆμβολος, a wedge).

♀, 13 mm. Head and palpi white. Antennae fuscous. Thorax white; tegulae fuscous except at apex. Abdomen whitish; bases of segments fuscous or ochreous-fuscous. Legs whitish; anterior pair mixed with fuscous. Forewings narrow-elongate, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; white; a broad basal dark-fuscous fascia, extending on costa to $\frac{1}{4}$, edge inwardly oblique to near base of dorsum; posterior portion of disc, bounded by a line from middle of costa to tornus, suffused with fuscous; cilia whitish. Hindwings elongate-ovate; whitish-grey; cilia whitish.

The wedge-shaped basal fascia is sufficient to distinguish this species.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine, in November; one specimen.

OCYSTOLA MACROTRICHA, n. sp. (μακρότριχος, long haired).

♂, 14 mm. Head, thorax, and palpi whitish mixed with a few dark-fuscous scales. Antennae whitish; with very long ciliations (8). Abdomen whitish; bases of segments fuscous. Legs whitish; anterior and middle pairs irrorated with dark-fuscous. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa arched at base, slightly concave in middle; apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; grey-whitish with a few scattered grey and dark-fuscous scales; a dark-fuscous dot in disc at $\frac{1}{3}$, a second before $\frac{2}{3}$, a third on fold before first, and connected by a dark suffusion with dorsum; a dark-grey suffusion containing a few brownish scales beyond second dot; cilia whitish mixed with grey and dark-fuscous. Hindwings elongate-ovate; light-grey; cilia light-grey.

Apparently not nearly related to any other species. The shape of forewings is peculiar.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, in August and September; two specimens.

OCYSTOLA GLYCYDORA, n. sp. (γλυκίδωρος, with sweet gifts).

♂, 13-15 mm. Head white; face fuscous. Palpi fuscous; terminal joint whitish. Antennae pale-fuscous; ciliations 5. Thorax white; posterior third and apex of patagia dark-fuscous. Abdomen ochreous-fuscous; tuft pale-ochreous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate, not dilated, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen oblique, slightly rounded; white; base narrowly dark-fuscous; a broad inwardly-oblique median ochreous fascia, narrower and tinged with fuscous towards dorsum; an erect fascia from tornus, first fuscous, then ochreous, not reaching costa; a fuscous apical spot connected by a reddish suffusion with tornus; cilia pale-ochreous, at tornus fuscous. Hindwings grey; towards base thinly scaled, cilia grey.

Hab.—New South Wales: Sydney; one specimen, in October; from the collection of the late Dr. Dagnall Clarke. Type in coll. Lyell. A second example from Queensland (Brisbane), in March.

OCYSTOLA CLETHROSEMA, n. sp.

(κληθρόσημος, marked with bars).

♀, 17 mm. Head snow-white. Palpi dark-fuscous; apex of second joint white. Antennae dark-fuscous. Thorax dark-fuscous; a posterior spot and apices of tegulae white. Abdomen grey. Legs dark-fuscous; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings narrow-elongate; costa slightly arched, apex acute, termen very obliquely rounded; snow-white; markings fuscous; costal edge at base dark-fuscous; a streak along costa from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; a broad transverse fascia from costa at $\frac{1}{3}$ to middle of dorsum; a second similar fascia from costa at $\frac{2}{3}$ to tornus; a large apical spot continued to tornus, leaving upper part of hindmargin white; cilia whitish mixed with fuscous. Hindwings ovate-lanceolate; veins 3 and 4 connate; grey; cilia grey.

Closely allied to *O. niphodesma*, but thorax is mostly dark-fuscous, the spot on base of costa is absent, and the hindmarginal fuscous band is much more developed.

Hab.—Queensland: Stanthorpe, in February; one specimen.

OCYSTOLA TRICHOPHORA, n. sp.

(τριχοφόρος, hairy, in allusion to the antennae).

♂, 13-14 mm. Head and thorax snow-white. Palpi white; second joint fuscous except at apex. Antennae white; towards apices greyish; ciliations very long (8). Abdomen white. Legs whitish; anterior pair dark-fuscous. Forewings elongate, costa slightly arched, apex acute, termen slightly

sinuate, very oblique; white; markings dark-fuscous; a slender transverse fascia from costa at $\frac{1}{3}$ to dorsum before middle, with a median posterior projection; a discal dot at $\frac{2}{3}$; closely followed by a second fascia from costa at $\frac{3}{4}$ to tornus; costal and terminal edge narrowly dark-fuscous; cilia dark-fuscous with some whitish scales. Hindwings lanceolate; whitish; apices tinged with grey; cilia whitish.

Nearest to *O. niphodesma*, from which it may be distinguished by the longer antennal ciliations and wholly white thorax.

Hab.—Queensland: Warwick and Killarney, in October; four specimens.

OCYSTOLA AUCHMERA, n. sp. (*ἀύχημρός*, squalid).

♂, ♀; 11-13 mm. Head and palpi ochreous-whitish. Antennae pale-fuscous; ciliations in male very long (7). Thorax whitish-ochreous, sometimes suffused with fuscous. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Legs whitish-ochreous; anterior pair fuscous, tarsi annulated with whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate-oval, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; ochreous-whitish more or less irrorated with fuscous; markings fuscous; a spot on base of costa sometimes reaching dorsum; a discal dot at $\frac{1}{4}$, a second beyond middle, and a third on fold below first; a suffused spot, more or less developed, on costa at $\frac{2}{3}$; a line from costa before apex, sharply indented inwards beneath costa, and continued close to termen to tornus (this is not always distinctly traceable); cilia ochreous-whitish. Hindwings ovate-lanceolate; pale-grey; cilia pale-grey.

A somewhat variable but very obscure species, easily overlooked.

Hab.—Queensland: Kuranda, Brisbane, Toowoomba, from September to November; seven specimens.

OCYSTOLA CHRYSOÏDES, n. sp. (*χρυσοειδής*, golden).

♂, 16-17 mm. Head, thorax, and palpi yellow. Antennae grey-whitish; ciliations in male very long (6). Abdomen ochreous-fuscous, apices of segments and tuft whitish-ochreous. Legs ochreous; anterior pair fuscous on inner aspect. Forewings oval, costa rather strongly arched, apex rounded; termen obliquely rounded; ochreous-whitish; base suffused with yellow; costal edge orange from $\frac{1}{4}$ to apex; two broad orange-ochreous fasciae; first from mid-costa narrowing to mid-dorsum; second subterminal, angled anteriorly, touching apex and tornus, but leaving a narrow strip of ground-colour on termen; cilia ochreous. Hindwings

ovate; pale-grey, towards base whitish; cilia whitish with a pale-grey basal line.

Hab.—Queensland: Stradbroke Island, in September; two specimens, taken on swampy ground.

PAROCYSTOLA HAPLOPHARA, Turn.: Proc. Linn. Soc.
N.S. Wales, 1915, p. 192.

Hab.—New South Wales: Ebor.

In the genus *Parocystola* the antennal pecten is absent. The two species I have referred to it, though structurally similar, are not closely allied.

PAROCYSTOLA LEUCOSPORA, Turn.: *ante*, 1896, p. 30.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane.

HEMIBELA TYRANNA.

Ocystola tyranna, Meyr.: Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1884, p. 1066.

Hemibela trispora, Turn.: *ante*, 1894, p. 136.

Antennal ciliations of male $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane; South Australia: Quorn; Western Australia: Cunderdin. Widely distributed but seldom seen in the imago.

COESYRA TRANSLATELLA.

Oecophora translattella, Walk.: Cat. Brit. Mus., xxx., p. 1029

Coesyra iozona, Meyr.: Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1884, p. 769.

Coesyra dicoela, Turn.: *ante*, 1896, p. 29.

Hab.—Queensland: Stannary Hills, Brisbane; New South Wales: Glen Innes, Sydney; Victoria: Melbourne.

COESYRA SPECTABILIS, Turn.: *ante*, 1896, p. 28.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane.

COESYRA IODETA, Turn.: *l.c.*, 1898, p. 211.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane.

COESYRA CHRYSOCOLLA, Turn.: *l.c.*, 1896, p. 29.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, in February and March; Rosewood, in September and March; Bunya Mountains, in December.

COESYRA BATHROPHAEA, Turn.: Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.
Wales, 1914, p. 557.

Hab.—New South Wales: Ebor.

COESYRA SYNECHES, Turn.: *l.c.*, 1914, p. 558.

Hab.—New South Wales: Ebor.

COESYRA HEMIPHFRAGMA.

Coesyra hemiphragma, Meyr.: *l.c.*, 1888, p. 1659.

Philobota sororia, Turn.: *ante*, 1898, p. 210.

Hab.—Queensland: Nambour, Brisbane, Mount Tambourine, Toowoomba; New South Wales: Sydney.

COESYRA EURYZONA, n. sp. (εὐρύζωνος, broadly girdled).

♂, ♀: 14-15 mm. Head and palpi yellow. Antennae fuscous. Thorax dark-fuscous with a small yellow posterior spot. Abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair pale-ochreous. Forewings slightly dilated, costa slightly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; yellow; a narrow dark-fuscous basal fascia, continued as a broad streak along costa to $\frac{2}{5}$, where it terminates abruptly (this costal streak is variable and sometimes obsolete, and represented only by a few dark-fuscous scales); a purple-fuscous terminal band, bounded by a scarcely curved, somewhat wavy line from costa at $\frac{3}{5}$ to dorsum at $\frac{2}{5}$; cilia fuscous. Hindwings and cilia dark-grey.

Somewhat variable in respect to the costal streak, of which, however, some trace is visible in all the specimens I have seen; in some it is very conspicuous. In Meyrick's tabulation it would fall with *C. catoptima*, Meyr., from which it may be distinguished by the differently shaped hindmarginal band, which is not mixed with yellow.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane; nine specimens, taken in January, February, and May.

COESYRA PHAEOCEPHALA, n. sp. (φαιοκέφαλος, with dusky head).

♀, 13 mm. Head fuscous. Palpi fuscous, inner surface whitish. Antennae fuscous. Thorax and abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair partly ochreous-whitish; tarsi annulated with ochreous-whitish. Forewings yellow; a small fuscous basal patch, narrowly and shortly produced on costa; a broad fuscous-purple apical band, bounded by an inwardly-curved line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{5}$ dorsum, a broad steely-blue lustrous line on lower $\frac{2}{3}$ of inner edge visible only in oblique light; cilia fuscous. Hindwings ochreous-grey; cilia grey.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, in December; one specimen.

COESYRA DELICIA, n. sp. (*delicious*, charming).

♂, 12 mm. Head dark-fuscous: face ochreous-yellow. Palpi ochreous-yellow: base of second joint dark-fuscous, extreme apex of terminal joint dark-fuscous on external surface. Antennae fuscous. Thorax bright-yellow. Abdomen fuscous. Legs dark-fuscous: tarsi and posterior tibiae annulated with whitish. Forewings dilated posteriorly, costa rather strongly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded: bright-yellow; a broad fuscous-brown terminal band without purplish tinge; bounded by a slightly inwardly-curved, wavy, dark-fuscous edge from costa at $\frac{2}{3}$ to dorsum at $\frac{2}{3}$: cilia ochreous-yellow, at anal angle fuscous. Hindwings and cilia dark-grey.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine (1,800 feet); one specimen, taken in November in dense tropical forest.

COESYRA TIMALPHES, n. sp. (*τιμαλφής*, precious).

♂, 16 mm. Head yellow. Palpi dark-fuscous: second joint yellowish at base: terminal joint yellowish. Antennae dark-fuscous. Thorax yellow: posterior third and apex of patagia dark-fuscous. Abdomen dark-fuscous. Legs dark-fuscous: posterior pair pale-ochreous. Forewings elongate, not dilated, costa slightly arched, apex round-pointed, termen straight, oblique: yellow; a dark-fuscous streak along costa from base to $\frac{2}{3}$: a rather broad dark-fuscous streak along basal third of dorsum: a purple-fuscous terminal band, bounded by an inwardly-convex line from costa at $\frac{5}{6}$ to before tornus: the middle third of this band is light reddish-purple: cilia fuscous. Hindwings and cilia fuscous.

An elegantly-marked species, in Meyrick's tabulation falling with *C. catoptima*, Meyr., from which it may be distinguished by the yellow anterior portion of thorax.

Hab.—Victoria: Gisborne: one specimen, in December. Type in coll. Lyell.

COESYRA EPIPLASTA, n. sp. (*ἐπίπλαστος*, feigned, false).

♂, ♀: 14-16 mm. Head pale-yellow. Palpi pale-yellow, outer surface with some fuscous irroration, especially towards base. Antennae fuscous: ciliations in male $2\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax fuscous. Abdomen fuscous: tuft pale-ochreous. Legs fuscous: posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings bright-yellow: a moderate fuscous basal fascia; a large terminal band, bounded by a tolerably straight or inwardly-curved line, reddish-violet with fuscous irroration, sometimes containing a central yellow spot: cilia reddish-violet, apical half grey, with general sparse fuscous irroration. Hindwings and cilia grey.

In colour and pattern this so nearly resembles *Tinea rystidophoea*, Meyr., as to suggest that it is a mimic of that species.

Hab.—Queensland: Kuranda, in September; Atherton; two specimens.

COESYRA LOCHMAEA, n. sp. (λοχμαῖος, haunting the forest).

♀, 13 mm. Head pale-yellow. Palpi pale-yellow, fuscous externally towards base. Antennae ochreous-whitish annulated with fuscous, towards base wholly fuscous. Thorax fuscous with a pale-yellow posterior spot. Abdomen grey, on dorsum suffused with ochreous, beneath whitish-ochreous. Legs fuscous irrorated, and tarsi annulated, with whitish-ochreous; posterior pair whitish-ochreous. Forewings not dilated, costa rather strongly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; pale-yellow; markings fuscous: a streak along costa to $\frac{1}{4}$; a dot in disc before middle, a second on fold rather before first, and a third in disc beyond middle; a broad suffused fascia from mid-costa to fold, connected with dorsum at $\frac{2}{3}$; a line from before apex at first inwardly curved, then running along lower half of termen; a few scattered fuscous scales in posterior half of disc; cilia pale-yellow. Hindwings ovate-lanceolate; grey; cilia grey.

Near *phaecocoma*, Meyr., from which it may be distinguished by the fuscous thorax.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine, in October; one specimen.

COESYRA DIADELA, n. sp. (διάδηλος, conspicuous).

♂, 18 mm. Head yellow. Palpi whitish-ochreous; second joint pale-fuscous, except towards base. Antennae pale-fuscous; ciliations in male $2\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax yellow, apex of patagia and a posterior spot purple-fuscous. Abdomen ochreous-fuscous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings bright-yellow; a narrow basal purple-fuscous fascia, prolonged as a costal streak to beyond middle; a large terminal blotch limited by an inwardly-curved line from $\frac{5}{6}$ costa to $\frac{5}{6}$ dorsum, brownish-fuscous with two violet-purple blotches and terminal line; cilia grey with apical, subapical, and sub-basal fuscous lines. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Allied to *euchrysa*, Low., and *catoptrina*, Meyr., but in the former the thorax is wholly fuscous, in the latter fuscous anteriorly and yellow posteriorly. It differs from both in the longer antennal ciliations.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, in September; one specimen.

COESYRA STENOTYPA, n. sp. (στενότυπος, narrowly marked).

♂, 19 mm. Head and thorax yellow. Palpi ochreous, external surface of second joint towards base grey. Antennae grey; ciliations in male 1. Abdomen grey; tuft ochreous. Legs grey; posterior pair mostly whitish-ochreous. Forewings not dilated, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; yellow; costal edge at base dark-fuscous; a narrow, nearly straight, dark-fuscous fascia from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to tornus; a dark-fuscous subapical costal spot giving off a very fine subterminal line joining fascia at tornus; cilia yellow, apices paler. Hindwings pale-grey; cilia pale-grey with some ochreous suffusion.

Recognizable by the very narrow fascia, hardly more than a line, and the slender subterminal line.

Hab.—New South Wales: Ebor, in January: one specimen.

COESYRA HAPLOGRAMMA, n. sp. (ἀπλόγραμμα, simply inscribed).

♂, 21-25 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-yellow. Palpi dark-fuscous, internal surface pale-ochreous. Antennae dark-fuscous; ciliations in male $\frac{2}{3}$. Abdomen dark-grey. Legs fuscous; hairs on posterior tibiae ochreous-whitish. Forewings ochreous-yellow; costal edge near base blackish; an inwardly-curved, thick, blackish line from costa before apex nearly to tornus; cilia ochreous-yellow. Hindwings grey; cilia pale-grey.

Hab.—New South Wales: Ebor, in January; locally abundant at "Thompson's Lookout" (4,500 feet), but I took only the one sex.

COESYRA DISTICTA, n. sp. (δίστικτος, two-spotted).

♂, ♀: 12-17 mm. Head pale ochreous-yellow. Palpi whitish-ochreous; second joint fuscous on external surface except towards apex. Antennae whitish-ochreous annulated with pale-fuscous; ciliations in male $1\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax fuscous, sometimes narrowly yellow at posterior apex. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish-ochreous. Forewings pale ochreous-yellow; markings fuscous: a narrow basal fascia, rarely obsolete; a minute discal dot before middle, and another beneath it on fold, but these may be obsolete; a fascia from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to tornus, usually rather narrow; its anterior edge distinct, posterior edge somewhat suffused, often constricted in middle; cilia pale ochreous-yellow. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Slightly variable; the discal dots are characteristic, but are absent in about half the specimens: the difference is not sexual.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Port Darwin, in February; Queensland: Cairns, in August; Townsville, in August and October; Eidsvold; nine specimens.

COESYRA SILACEA, n. sp. (*silaceus*, ochreous).

♀, 15-16 mm. Head pale-yellow. Palpi whitish-ochreous; second joint pale-fuscous on external surface except towards apex. Antennae whitish-ochreous annulated with pale-fuscous. Thorax pale ochreous-yellow, anterior edge fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs whitish-ochreous; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings rather narrow: pale ochreous-yellow; a pale fuscous-brown line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to tornus, beyond which disc is more or less suffused with fuscous; cilia pale fuscous-brown. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Similar to the preceding, but the forewings are narrower and the thorax mostly yellow.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, in November and December; three specimens.

COESYRA ZANCLOTYPA, n. sp. (*ξανκλότυπος*, sickle-marked).

♂, ♀; 19-24 mm. Head ochreous-yellow. Palpi fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male $1\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax fuscous with a yellow posterior spot. Abdomen pale-ochreous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair ochreous. Forewings pale-yellow; markings purple-fuscous; a narrow basal fascia, produced along costa to $\frac{1}{4}$ or more; a broad oblique bar from dorsum before tornus, connected with a moderate terminal fascia, narrowing to a point at apex, and leaving a small pale-yellow tornal spot; cilia fuscous, on costa and tornus pale-yellow. Hindwings pale-ochreous suffused with pale-fuscous except at base; cilia pale-ochreous sometimes suffused with grey.

Hab.—Queensland: Adavale, in April and May; Western Australia: Cunderdin, in December; three specimens. This species probably inhabits the plains of the interior right across the continent.

COESYRA GILVELLA, n. sp. (*gilvus*, pale-yellow).

♂, 24 mm. Head pale-yellow. [Palpi broken.] Antennae grey; ciliations in male $1\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax fuscous with a pale-yellow posterior spot. Abdomen pale-ochreous. Legs pale-fuscous; posterior pair pale-ochreous. Forewings pale-yellow; markings fuscous-brown; a large triangular spot on tornus, its apex in middle of disc; a terminal line; cilia fuscous-brown, on costa and apex pale-yellow. Hindwings and cilia pale-ochreous.

Allied to the preceding but without sickle-shaped basal fascia, and differing in other details.

Hab.—Queensland: Adavale, in April; one specimen.

COESYRA THIODES, n. sp. (*θειώδης*, sulphur-coloured).

♂, 18 mm. Head yellow. Palpi pale-yellow; external surface of second joint fuscous towards base. Antennae grey; ciliations in male 1. Thorax pale-yellow. Abdomen grey, apices of segments and tuft whitish-ochreous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair ochreous. Forewings pale-yellow: costal edge at base fuscous; an erect fuscous mark from tornus reaching more than half across disc; cilia fuscous, on dorsum before tornus yellowish. Hindwings pale-ochreous: costal part of disc suffused with fuscous; cilia pale-ochreous.

Hab.—Western Australia: Cunderdin, in October; one specimen, received from Mr. R. Illidge.

COESYRA ACHRANTA, n. sp. (*ἄχραντος*, unstained).

♂, ♀: 15-16 mm. Head ochreous-whitish or whitish-ochreous. Palpi ochreous-whitish; second joint pale-fuscous externally except at apex. Antennae pale-grey; ciliations in male 1. Thorax ochreous-whitish or whitish-ochreous. Abdomen ochreous-whitish, bases of segments pale ochreous-fuscous. Legs pale-fuscous; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings ochreous-whitish; costal edge at base dark-fuscous; cilia ochreous-whitish. Hindwings whitish, sometimes slightly suffused with pale-grey towards apex; cilia whitish.

Hab.—New South Wales: Tenterfield, in February; three specimens.

COESYRA MONOÏDES, n. sp. (*μονοειδής*, of one kind, simple).

♂, 12-21 mm. Head and thorax orange-ochreous. Palpi ochreous; external surface of second joint more or less fuscous tinged. Antennae pale-grey; ciliations in male 2. Abdomen whitish-ochreous-grey; tuft whitish-ochreous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish-ochreous. Forewings with apex rounded; orange-ochreous without markings; cilia ochreous. Hindwings whitish-grey; cilia whitish-ochreous.

Specimens from New England are considerably larger (17-21 mm.) than those from the Darling Downs (14-16 mm.).

Hab.—Queensland: Toowoomba, in April; New South Wales: Glen Innes, in March and April; Ebor, in February. Twenty-four specimens, all of male sex.

COESYRA ASEMA, n. sp. (*ἄσημος*, without marking).

♂, ♀; 12-13 mm. Head and thorax ochreous. Palpi ochreous, posteriorly whitish. Antennae grey; ciliations in

male 3. Abdomen grey-whitish, sometimes ochreous tinged. Legs fuscous mixed with whitish; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings not dilated, costa rather strongly arched, apex pointed, termen obliquely rounded; ochreous; costal edge at base very narrowly fuscous; cilia ochreous. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Very similar to the preceding, of which I should have supposed it to be a smaller local race, but for the longer antennal ciliations. Paler examples are very easily confused with *Eulechria homochroa*, Turn., but here, independently of the termination of vein 7, which is often difficult to determine with certainty, the antennal ciliations are much shorter.

Hab.—Queensland: Stradbroke Island, in October and January; Coolangatta, in October; four specimens.

COESYRA SPORETA, n. sp. (*σπορητός*, sown, sprinkled).

♂, 17-18 mm. Head grey-whitish. Palpi whitish with sparse fuscous irroration. Antennae grey-whitish; ciliations in male $1\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax grey-whitish, posteriorly ochreous tinged. Abdomen pale-grey. Legs whitish irrorated with fuscous; posterior pair whitish-ochreous. Forewings not dilated, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; whitish-ochreous sparsely irrorated with fuscous; cilia whitish-ochreous, apices fuscous. Hindwings grey-whitish; cilia ochreous-whitish.

Hab.—Queensland: Townsville, in September; two specimens, from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

ARISTEIS HEPIALELLA.

Oecophora hepialella, Wlk.: Cat. Brit. Mus., xxx., p. 1033.

♂, ♀; 19-25 mm. Head orange-brown. Palpi ochreous-whitish; terminal joint fuscous externally and anteriorly. Antennae fuscous. Thorax golden-yellow, with an orange-brown median streak. Abdomen fuscous, apices of segments paler; beneath ochreous-whitish. Legs ochreous: anterior tibiae and tarsi reddish-orange; middle tibiae reddish on upper-surface. Forewings moderate, oblong, posteriorly dilated, apex obtusely rectangular, termen rounded, slightly oblique: golden-yellow partly, sometimes almost wholly suffused with red; an oval outwardly-oblique spot from just above dorsum at $\frac{1}{3}$ reaching to half across disc, shining snow-white, edged with orange-fuscous; a small triangular snow-white spot on dorsum before tornus; a broad purple-fuscous bar from centre of disc at $\frac{3}{5}$ to tornus; its posterior edge suffused with reddish; a narrow reddish line along termen; cilia purple-fuscous. Hindwings dark-fuscous; cilia pale ochreous-fuscous, with a fuscous basal line, sometimes wholly fuscous.

A very distinct but rather variable species. Type in British Museum. The larvae form spiral cases of leaf-fragments, feeding on eucalyptus saplings.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Port Darwin, in February; Queensland: Herberton, in January; Townsville, in January; Brisbane, in November.

PLEUROTA CHRYSOPEPLA, n. sp. (χρυσόπεπλος, in golden robe).

♂, 17 mm. Head yellow. Palpi yellow, lower half of second joint fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 1. Thorax fuscous, tegulae and patagia yellow. Abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair paler; tarsi with whitish annulations. Forewings dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen straight, oblique; yellow with lustrous-golden reflections; a fuscous costal streak from base to $\frac{1}{4}$, on costal edge mixed with white; a fine white median streak from near base to median fasciae; a similar streak on fold; a fuscous streak on dorsum from base to median fasciae; two narrow dark-fuscous fasciae mixed with some white scales, inwardly oblique and roughly parallel, first from mid-costa to mid-dorsum, second from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to beyond $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum; a white subterminal line, edged posteriorly with dark-fuscous, ending rather below middle of disc; cilia fuscous. Hindwings and cilia fuscous.

Hab.—Queensland: Stanthorpe, in October; one specimen.

PLEUROTA LEUCOGRAMMA, n. sp.

(λευκόγραμμα, inscribed with white).

♂, ♀; 17-18 mm. Head and thorax grey, more or less mixed with whitish. Palpi dark-grey mixed with white, more so on internal surface; external surface of terminal joint white. Antennae grey; ciliations in male 1. Abdomen grey; bases of segments ferruginous-brown. Legs fuscous; posterior pair pale-grey. Forewings grey with more or less whitish irroration or suffusion, often forming longitudinal streaks; some dark-fuscous scales in posterior part of disc, sometimes forming short longitudinal streaks; cilia grey more or less mixed with whitish. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Variable in the extent of whitish suffusion.

Hab.—Queensland: Nambour, in November; Brisbane, in December; Southport, in December; Stanthorpe, in February; five specimens.

PLEUROTA GYPBOSEMA, n. sp. (γυψόσημος, chalk-marked).

♀, 14-15 mm. Head white. Palpi white, anterior edge of terminal joint and basal half of second joint fuscous.

Antennae grey. Thorax fuscous with a white anterior spot. Abdomen grey. Legs whitish-ochreous; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex acute, termen strongly oblique; fuscous; a large white blotch on dorsum from base to beyond middle, separated by a fuscous streak from costa, its posterior edge outwardly oblique; costal edge white; a fuscous discal dot at $\frac{1}{3}$, and a second at $\frac{2}{3}$, with an elongate white spot between them; a white blotch beyond second discal spot extending from costa to middle of disc; a white dot on dorsum before tornus; an interrupted white subterminal line; cilia fuscous, apical halves white except on costa, apex, and tornus, dorsal cilia ochreous-whitish. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Hab.—Queensland: Nambour, in October; Mount Tambourine, in October and November; Killarney, in November; eleven specimens, all females.

PLEUROTA EPITRIPTA, n. sp. (ἐπίτριπτος, rubbed, worn).

♂, 13-14 mm. Head whitish-ochreous. Palpi whitish-ochreous, external surface of second joint except apex, and most of terminal joint, fuscous. Antennae grey; ciliations in male 1. Thorax fuscous irrorated with whitish-ochreous. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish-ochreous. Forewings moderate, not dilated, costa gently arched, apex acute, termen strongly oblique; pale-fuscous densely irrorated with whitish-ochreous; a short inwardly-oblique fuscous streak from tornus; cilia pale-fuscous irrorated with whitish-ochreous. Hindwings and cilia grey.

In worn specimens the whitish-ochreous irroration may be much denuded. Although so dissimilar I have a suspicion, but no positive evidence, that this and the preceding may be sexes. They are both "scrub" insects, and taken in similar localities.

Hab.—Queensland: Nambour, in September; Mount Tambourine, in November; Coolangatta, in September and October; ten specimens, all males.

PLEUROTA LEUCONEURA, n. sp. (λευκόνευρος, white-nerved).

♀, 20-21 mm. Head white. Palpi dark-fuscous; upper surface of second joint white. Antennae whitish, towards apex grey. Thorax dark-fuscous mixed with whitish. Abdomen whitish. Legs greyish-fuscous; posterior pair whitish. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex acute, termen straight, very oblique; whitish irrorated with dark-fuscous, which forms dark streaks between veins; cilia whitish with a median grey line. Hindwings whitish; along termen whitish-grey; cilia whitish with a grey line near bases.

Allied to *P. tephрина*, Meyr., distinguishable by the white head and hindwings.

Hab.—Victoria: Gisborne; two specimens, taken in April by Mr. G. Lyell.

CORETHROPALPA MELANONEURA.

Saropla melanoneura, Meyr.: Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1884, p. 744.

Corethropalpa falcata, Turn.: *ante*, 1896, p. 28.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane; New South Wales: Sydney; Shoalhaven.

PROTOMACHA LEUCOPHARA, Turn.: Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1914, p. 558.

Hab.—New South Wales: Ebor.

PROTOMACHA CATHARA, Turn.: *l.c.*, p. 559.

Hab.—New South Wales: Ebor.

PROTOMACHA ANTHRACINA, n. sp. (*ἀνθράκινος*, coal-black).

♀, 14-17 mm. Head black; face with a few white scales. Palpi black irrorated with white. Antennae black. Thorax black. Abdomen grey, bases of segments on dorsum ochreous-brown. Legs dark-fuscous irrorated with whitish; posterior pair grey irrorated with whitish. Forewings not dilated, costa rather strongly arched, apex acute, termen sinuate oblique; black with fine white streaks and a few scattered white scales; two fine parallel streaks from base to $\frac{1}{3}$ disc, the lower sometimes double; sometimes a fine subcostal streak, and another on fold running into dorsum; cilia black with several fine white bars. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Worn examples are merely fuscous, and the white markings lost.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, in October and February; Stradbroke Island, in November and January; Southport, in February; six specimens.

PROTOMACHA STRAMINEA, n. sp. (*stramineus*, straw-coloured).

♂, 12 mm. Head pale-ochreous. Palpi whitish-ochreous, second joint with basal half and a subapical ring dark-fuscous. Antennae pale-grey; ciliations in male not quite 1. Thorax pale-ochreous. Abdomen grey. Legs whitish-ochreous; anterior pair grey. Forewings rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; pale-ochreous; an erect fuscous line from tornus reaching slightly beyond middle of disc; cilia with basal half pale-ochreous, apical half grey. Hindwings and cilia pale-grey.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, in November; one specimen.

ATHEROPLA PSAMMODES.

Saropla psammodes, Turn.: *ante*, 1898, p. 211.

♀ only known. Extremely similar to *A. melichlora*, but the dot on fold is distinctly posterior to first discal dot; there is an additional subcostal discal dot beyond the first, and the postmedian discal dot is double.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane.

ANTIOPALA EBENOSPILA, n. sp. (ἐβειόσπιλος, with ebony spots).

♂, 12-14 mm. Head white. Palpi whitish, basal $\frac{2}{3}$ and a subapical ring on second joint, a sub-basal ring and extreme apex of terminal joint fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 5. Thorax whitish, a spot on base of palpi partly dark-fuscous, partly ochreous. Abdomen whitish, bases of segments sometimes ochreous-brown. Legs fuscous; tibiae and tarsi annulated with ochreous-whitish; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings narrow, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; ochreous-whitish with some ochreous-fuscous irroration; markings black; a basal costal dot and another on dorsum near base; a spot on $\frac{1}{3}$ costa, and another larger on mid-costa; a dot in disc at $\frac{1}{3}$, a second beneath it on fold sometimes connected suffusedly with dorsum, a third below middle, a fourth before $\frac{2}{3}$; a line of dots from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa, angled inwards beneath costa, and continued close to termen to tornus; cilia ochreous-whitish. Hindwings whitish-grey; cilia grey.

The second joint of palpi is shorter than in the type species, *A. tephraea*, Meyr., otherwise it agrees. There is no antennal pecten.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine, in September; Southport, in August; four specimens.

Gen. TRACHYZANCLA, nov.

(τραχύξαγκλος, with rough sickles [palpi]).

Palpi with second joint very long (about twice length of face), slightly roughened anteriorly, posteriorly towards apex expanded with long rough hairs; terminal joint about $\frac{1}{4}$, slender. Antennae with moderate basal pecten; in male with rather long ciliations. Thorax smooth. Forewings with 2 and 3 stalked, 7 to termen.

Allied to *Chezala*, from which it differs in the peculiarly roughened palpi. The type species in its peculiar colouring shows a remarkable resemblance to *Eochrois magniferella*, a species which is structurally very different, and inhabits the furthest extremity of the continent.

TRACHYZANCLA HISTRICA, n. sp. (*histricus*, like an actor or imitator).

♂, 20 mm. Head whitish. Palpi pale-reddish; terminal joint whitish with fuscous apex. Antennae pale-grey, at base whitish; ciliations in male 3. Thorax whitish spotted with pale-reddish. Abdomen grey, apices of segments and tuft whitish. Legs whitish; anterior pair grey; anterior coxae and femora reddish. Forewings moderately elongate, not dilated, costa gently arched, apex acute, termen slightly sinuate, oblique; whitish with four fasciae, fuscous and well defined posteriorly, reddish and suffused anteriorly; first from near base of costa, outwardly oblique, becoming indistinct before dorsum; second from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{5}$ dorsum, nearly straight; third from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to tornus, more fuscous with less reddish admixture; fourth from $\frac{5}{8}$ costa to termen above tornus, reddish posteriorly as well as anteriorly; a reddish subapical spot edged above and beneath with fuscous; cilia whitish, reddish tinged, at apex narrowly reddish-fuscous. Hindwings grey; cilia whitish-grey.

Hab.—Western Australia: Cunderdin, in December; one specimen, from Mr. R. Iilidge.

CHEZALA ABSONA, n. sp. (*absonus*, out of tune).

♀, 16 mm. Head ochreous-yellow. Palpi pale-ochreous, lower $\frac{2}{3}$ of external surface of second joint fuscous. Antennae pale ochreous-grey. Thorax dark-fuscous; a small posterior pale-ochreous spot. Abdomen dark-fuscous. Legs pale-ochreous; anterior pair slightly infuscated. Forewings rather narrow, not dilated, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen straight, oblique; dark-fuscous with ochreous-whitish markings; a large quadrangular spot on dorsum near base reaching $\frac{3}{4}$ across disc; a moderate fascia from mid-costa to before tornus, expanded on costa, somewhat constricted below middle; a small subapical costal spot; a larger subterminal central spot; cilia fuscous, apices grey. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Very different in appearance from other species, but agreeing structurally.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Daly River, in February; one specimen, from Mr. G. F. Hill.

CHEZALA ALEURIAS, n. sp. (*ἀλευρον*, flour).

♂, 15-17 mm. Head white. Palpi whitish, some fuscous scales on outer surface of second joint. Antennae grey, towards bases white; ciliations in male 6. Thorax white. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Legs ochreous-whitish;

anterior pair except coxae dark-fuscous. Forewings oval, costa moderately arched, apex rounded; termen obliquely rounded; white; markings fuscous; a median discal dot at $\frac{1}{3}$, a second before $\frac{2}{3}$, and a third on fold below and posterior to first; an inwardly-curved, rather broad streak from before apex to second discal dot; cilia fuscous-whitish. Hindwings ovate-lanceolate; whitish; cilia whitish.

♀, 18-20 mm. As male, but forewings with markings less distinct, and with more or less general fuscous irroration, the apical streak obsolete.

Hab.—Queensland: Kuranda, from September to November, and again in April; a series, received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

CHEZALA SILVESTRIS, n. sp. (*silvestris*, of the woods).

♂, 15-18 mm.; ♀, 18-24 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi whitish; second joint fuscous except at apex. Antennae grey-whitish; ciliations in male $2\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax pale-grey. Abdomen whitish-grey. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings not dilated, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; ochreous-grey-whitish; a fuscous dot in disc before $\frac{1}{3}$, a second beyond it on fold, and a third in disc before $\frac{2}{3}$; a subterminal row of fuscous dots, often faintly marked; cilia concolorous. Hindwings and cilia grey-whitish.

Very similar to some species of *Eulechria*, and as the apex is rounded, and vein 7 terminates just beneath, it might be confused with them. The stalking of veins 2 and 3 is a great help in recognition.

Hab.—Queensland: Nambour, Brisbane, Stradbroke Island, Mount Tambourine, and Coolangatta; taken commonly in tropical forest from September to April.

CHEZALA TORPIDA, n. sp. (*torpidus*, sluggish).

♀, 19-26 mm. Head, palpi, and antennae whitish. Thorax whitish-grey. Abdomen grey; sides whitish. Legs whitish; anterior pair mixed with fuscous. Forewings elongate, somewhat dilated posteriorly, costa moderately arched; apex round-pointed, termen oblique, scarcely rounded; veins 2 and 3 stalked; grey-whitish; a dark-grey suffusion between fold and inner margin; an oblique suffused grey fascia from costa at $\frac{2}{3}$ to tornus; posteriorly ill-defined; a grey suffusion along termen, sometimes connected suffusedly with fascia; cilia whitish, at tornus dark-grey. Hindwings and cilia whitish-grey.

Taken at rest on foliage, the male not observed. Inhabits tropical scrub.

Hab.—Queensland: Stradbroke Island, in January; Coolangatta, in November and December; Mount Tambourine, in November; six specimens.

PHILOBOTA LONCHOTA, Turn.: *ante*, 1896, p. 23.

Near *P. xiphostola*, Meyr. Antennal ciliations in male 1.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, Stradbroke Island, Southport, Rosewood.

PHILOBOTA PERIXANTHA, Turn.: *l.c.*, p. 24.

Antennal ciliations in male 2.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, Stradbroke Island, Mount Tambourine, Coolangatta, Toowoomba. A common autumnal species.

PHILOBOTA HYDARA.

Philobota hydara, Meyr.: Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1883, p. 494.

Philobota orphnites, Turn.: *ante*, 1896, p. 24.

Antennal ciliations in male 2.

Hab.—Queensland: Duaringa, Brisbane, Mount Tambourine, Toowoomba, Warwick. A common autumnal species.

PHILOBOTA ORPHNAEA, Turn.: *ante*, 1896, p. 24.

Antennal ciliations in male $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab.—Queensland: Kuranda, Brisbane, Stradbroke Island, Rosewood.

PHILOBOTA LUNATA, Turn.: *l.c.*, p. 25.

Peltophora leucoplaca, Low.: *l.c.*, 1897, p. 53.

Antennal ciliations in male 1.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, Mount Tambourine, Toowoomba.

PHILOBOTA AURICEPS.

Conchylis auriceps, Butl.: A. M. N. H., 1882.

Philobota auriceps, Meyr.: Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1883, p. 478.

Philobota chrysanthes, Turn.: *ante*, 1896, p. 25.

Hab.—Queensland: Coolangatta, Stanthorpe; New South Wales: Murrurundi, Sydney, Bathurst; Victoria: Melbourne, Beaconsfield, Gisborne; Tasmania: Hobart; South Australia: Mount Lofty.

PHILOBOTA SOPHIA, Turn.: *ante*, 1896, p. 26.

Antennal ciliations in male $\frac{2}{3}$.

Hab.—Queensland: Warwick, Stanthorpe; New South Wales: Glen Innes, Armidale.

PHILOBOTA OCULARIS, Turn.: *l.c.*, p. 26.

Hab.—Queensland: Charters Towers.

PHILOBOTA THEORICA.

Peltophora theorica, Meyr.: Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1884, p. 729.

Compsotropha chrysozona, Turn.: *ante*, 1896, p. 27.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane; New South Wales: Murrurundi.

PHILOBOTA MELICHRODES, Turn.: *ante*, 1898, p. 209.

Antennal ciliations in male 3.

Hab.—Queensland: Nambour, Caloundra, Brisbane.

PHILOBOTA CARPHALEA.

Peltophora carphalea, Meyr.: Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1884, p. 731.

Philobota cosmia, Turn.: *ante*, 1898, p. 209.

Hab.—Queensland: Duarina, Gympie, Brisbane, Southport.

PHILOBOTA OSTEOCHROA.

Peltophora osteochroa, Turn.: *ante*, 1898, p. 210.

Antennal ciliations in male 3.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine, Coolangatta, Toowoomba, Killarney.

PHILOBOTA AUREOLA.

Peltophora aureola, Turn.: *l.c.*, 1898, p. 211.

Antennal ciliations in male 2. Near *subpunctella*, Wlk., which has darker hindwings and shorter antennal ciliations.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine.

PHILOBOTA ALYPA, Turn.: Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1914, p. 560.

Antennal ciliations in male 4.

Hab.—New South Wales: Ebor.

PHILOBOTA ISOMORA, Turn.: *l.c.*, 1915, p. 193.

Hab.—New South Wales: Ebor.

PHILOBOTA SORDIDELLA.

Female. *Cryptolechia sordidella*, Wlk.: Cat. Brit. Mus., xxix., p. 755.

Male. *Peltophora psammochroa*, Low.: *ante*, 1894, p. 97.

Antennal ciliations in male 3. The female has narrower forewings than the male.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, in June, July, and August; Toowoomba, in September; a winter species.

PHILOBOTA MYSTICODES, n. sp. (μυστικώδης, mystical).

♀, 14 mm. Head and palpi white. Antennae grey-whitish. Thorax white, patagia and a large posterior spot orange. Abdomen white, bases of segments on dorsum, except of the first three, brownish-ochreous. Legs white. Forewings rather broad, slightly dilated, costa arched in basal half, thence straight, apex round-pointed, termen straight, oblique; snow-white with bright-orange spots and dots; a sub-basal median spot with several minute dots between it and basal part of costa; a spot on dorsum at $\frac{2}{5}$; a discal dot before middle; a large tornal spot produced narrowly half-way across disc; many minute dots, often not more than single scales, in costal and terminal parts of disc; cilia white irrorated with orange. Hindwings and cilia white.

Not like anything else.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, in January; one specimen.

PHILOBOTA PANDORA, n. sp. (πάνδορος, all-bounteous).

♂, ♀; 30-32 mm. Head and thorax grey. Palpi grey, slightly reddish-tinged, terminal joint fuscous, at base whitish. Antennae grey; ciliations in male 4. Abdomen ochreous-brown irrorated with whitish; apices of segments and tuft whitish; under-surface grey. Legs, anterior pair fuscous, reddish-tinged; middle pair grey, reddish-tinged; posterior pair whitish, reddish-tinged. Forewings elongate, dilated posteriorly, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen straight, rounded beneath, moderately oblique; grey more or less suffused with red; costal edge red; a terminal band bounded by a fuscous line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa very obliquely outwards, then strongly rounded and bent downwards parallel to termen to tornus, whitish-red; sometimes a fuscous-reddish discal spot at $\frac{1}{3}$, and another at $\frac{2}{3}$; cilia grey, toward apex of wing suffused with reddish. Hindwings grey-whitish with slight reddish suffusion towards apex; cilia whitish, at apex of wing suffused with reddish-grey. Under-side of forewings grey with a broad reddish streak around costa and termen; of hindwings grey-whitish with a reddish suffusion at apex.

Hab.—Tasmania: Cradle Mountain (3,000-3,500 feet), in January; two specimens, received from Mr. R. J. Tillyard. The first-fruits of the Central Tasmanian mountains. Of these the female is in coll. Lyell.

PHILOBOTA LEUCOCOSMA, n. sp.

(λευκόκοσμος, decorated with white).

♂, 19-22 mm. Head dark-fuscous, side-tufts ochreous. Palpi dark-fuscous, inner and posterior surfaces pale-ochreous. Antennae dark-fuscous; ciliations in male $3\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax dark-fuscous, apices of patagia and two posterior spots ochreous. Abdomen dark-fuscous; apices of segments and tuft ochreous. Legs dark-fuscous partly mixed with ochreous; posterior pair mostly ochreous. Forewings not dilated, costa straight except near base and apex, apex round-pointed, termen straight, oblique, rounded beneath; dark-fuscous; a costal streak from base to $\frac{1}{3}$, ochreous-whitish mixed with ochreous; some ochreous irroration on costa beyond this; four ochreous-whitish blotches; first on $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum reaching $\frac{2}{3}$ across disc; second slightly before middle, not reaching either margin; third forming a fascia, constricted or interrupted in middle, from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to tornus; fourth subapical, roughly triangular; cilia fuscous, on apex and upper half of termen apices whitish-ochreous. Hindwings dark tawny-fuscous; cilia pale-ochreous, beneath apex partly grey.

Apparently belonging to the *argutella* group.

Hab.—Western Australia: Waroona, in October; two specimens, received from Mr. R. Illidge.

PHILOBOTA XANTHOPREPES, n. sp.

(ξανθοπρέπης, distinguished by yellow).

♂, 17-18 mm. Head yellow. Palpi fuscous, inner surface whitish-ochreous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 3. Thorax yellow with a large anterior dark-fuscous spot. Abdomen fuscous; tuft ochreous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair pale-ochreous. Forewings scarcely dilated, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; dark-fuscous with yellow markings; a broad fascia at $\frac{1}{4}$, not quite reaching dorsal edge; a broad bar from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa obliquely inwards, joining an erect mark from dorsum before tornus, to form an irregular fascia; a spot midway between this and mid-termen; cilia dark-fuscous. Hindwings and cilia dark-fuscous.

Hab.—Queensland: Herberton, in January and February; three specimens, received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

PHILOBOTA DIACRITA, n. sp. (διάκριτος, distinguished)

♀, 22 mm. Head grey mixed with pale-ochreous. Palpi fuscous; apex of second joint pale-ochreous; inner surface mixed with pale-ochreous. Antennae fuscous with some whitish-ochreous irroration. Thorax fuscous, apices of patagia

and lateral margins narrowly pale-yellow. Abdomen fuscous, lateral margins and tuft pale-ochreous, third to eighth segments brownish-ochreous with apices grey. Legs ochreous with fuscous irroration. Forewings elongate, not dilated, costa straight except near base, apex round-pointed, termen straight, oblique; dark-fuscous with yellow irroration and spots; two elongate spots on fold; a subcostal spot at $\frac{1}{3}$ and another, rather larger and quadrangular, before $\frac{2}{3}$; a sub-apical costal dot extending into cilia; several subterminal dots between this and tornus; cilia dark-fuscous, apices yellowish except on tornus. Hindwings dark-grey; cilia dark-grey, apices yellowish tinged in apical part of wing, on costa pale-yellowish.

Hab.—New South Wales: Ebor, in January; one specimen.

PHILOBOTA THERMOPHANES, n. sp.

(θερμοφάνης, warmly coloured).

♂, ♀; 16-18 mm. Head ochreous-yellow. Palpi dark-fuscous; second joint with apex and a spot on inner surface whitish; terminal joint whitish except anteriorly. Antennae dark-fuscous; ciliations $2\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax dark-fuscous. Abdomen dark-fuscous. Legs yellowish mixed with dark-fuscous. Forewings elongate, somewhat dilated posteriorly, costa slightly arched, apex round-pointed, termen oblique, slightly rounded; dark-fuscous with whitish-ochreous spots: a large squarish spot on dorsum near base not quite reaching costa; two triangular spots on costa before middle, and at $\frac{3}{4}$; a vertically elongate oblong spot on dorsum at $\frac{3}{4}$, its upper end indented by a blackish discal spot; one or two small suffused spots near termen; cilia dark-fuscous, in middle of termen and beneath tornus pale-ochreous. Hindwings dark-fuscous; towards base orange-ochreous; cilia dark-fuscous.

Hab.—Queensland: Stannary Hills; Townsville, in August and October; four specimens.

PHILOBOTA MIMETIS, n. sp. (μιμήτης, an imitator).

♂, ♀; 11-14 mm. Head ochreous. Palpi fuscous, anterior and inner surfaces of second joint partly whitish-ochreous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male $2\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax dark-fuscous. Abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous on dorsal, whitish-ochreous on ventral surfaces. Forewings narrow-elongate, costa nearly straight, apex acute, termen slightly rounded, strongly oblique; fuscous; a small basal fuscous fascia produced along costa; succeeding this a broad bright-yellow fascia not quite reaching costa, suffused yellow spots in middle of disc, on dorsum before tornus, on costa before

apex, and before termen, more distinct in male; cilia fuscous, on termen ochreous. Hindwings and cilia dark-grey.

Very similar to *basiplaga* and *proximella*, but smaller with narrower forewings.

Hab.—Queensland: Eumundi, near Nambour, in November; three specimens.

PHILOBOTA LOCHITIS, n. sp. (λοχίτις, a comrade).

♀, 17 mm. [Head and thorax rubbed.] Face white. Palpi white; base of second joint pale-fuscous. Antennae fuscous. Abdomen greyish. Legs fuscous, annulated with ochreous-whitish; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings moderate, not dilated, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen oblique, scarcely rounded; snow-white, markings dark-fuscous; a narrow basal fascia; a broad fascia from middle of costa, expanding on dorsum from $\frac{1}{2}$ to tornus; a large somewhat triangular spot in apical part of disc, not touching either margin; two small dots between this and tornus; cilia whitish, on costa and anal angle dark-fuscous. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Certainly allied to *P. alypa*, Turn.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine (1,800 feet); one specimen, in February.

PHILOBOTA EUCRITA, n. sp. (εὐκριτος, distinct).

♀, 19 mm. Head whitish-ochreous. Palpi whitish; base of second joint and anterior surface of terminal joint fuscous. Antennae fuscous. Thorax dark-fuscous. Abdomen with basal third grey; remainder pale-ochreous but bases of segments on dorsum ochreous-brown. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish-ochreous. Forewings not dilated, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen straight, oblique; white with four transverse brown fuscous fasciae; first sub-basal, joined by a costal streak to remaining three fasciae; second before middle, slightly inwardly oblique, connected on dorsum with third fascia; third beyond middle, transverse, outwardly curved; fourth from costa before apex to tornus, strongly inwardly curved, confluent in middle with third fascia; a suffused triangular spot on termen; cilia fuscous, bases partly white. Hindwings pale-ochreous suffused with pale reddish-brown towards margins; cilia grey.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, in October; one specimen.

PHILOBOTA DELOSEMA, n. sp. (δηλόσημος, plainly marked).

♂, 21 mm. Head white. Palpi fuscous, apex of second joint and posterior surface of terminal joint white. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male $1\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax white, anterior margin

dark-fuscous. Abdomen pale-grey; tuft pale-ochreous. Legs dark-fuscous; posterior pair pale-ochreous. Forewings rather narrow, not dilated, costa slightly arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; white; markings dark-fuscous; costal edge at base dark-fuscous; a fine short subcostal streak at base; a transverse fascia before middle, dilated on both margins but especially on costa; a large transverse oval spot at $\frac{2}{3}$, connected with a sinuous fascia from apex to tornus; a fine terminal line; cilia white, on costa fuscous, at tornus grey. Hindwings and cilia pale-grey.

Hab.—Queensland: Stanthorpe, in November; one specimen.

PHILOBOTA ORTHOMITA, n. sp. (ὀρθόμιτος, with straight thread).

♂, 17-21 mm. Head white; face more or less suffused with pale-fuscous. Palpi white; anterior surface pale-fuscous. Antennae grey with scattered whitish scales. Thorax white. Abdomen ochreous-fuscous; apices of segments, tuft, and scattered scales whitish. Legs fuscous, posterior pair whitish. Forewings elongate, not dilated, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen straight, very oblique; white; costal edge near base fuscous; a pale-fuscous line from base near costa to costa at $\frac{5}{6}$; cilia white. Hindwings and cilia white.

In Meyrick's tabulation falls with *P. monogramma*, Meyr., distinguished by the basal streak being longer, and the absence of a discal streak.

Hab.—Victoria: Gisborne, in October; six specimens. Type in coll. Lyell.

PHILOBOTA ORTHOTOMA, n. sp. (ὀρθότομος, straightly divided).

♂, 21-25 mm. Head white. Palpi white; second joint with external and apical half of anterior surface fuscous. Antennae whitish; ciliations in male 2. Thorax white; collar and tegulae pale-fuscous. Abdomen whitish-ochreous; bases of segments ochreous-fuscous. Legs whitish-ochreous; anterior and middle pairs fuscous anteriorly. Forewings elongate-oval, somewhat dilated posteriorly, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; white; base of costal edge fuscous; a pale ochreous-fuscous streak along costa almost to apex; a second similar streak through disc from base to apex; a fine inwardly-oblique line connecting streaks at $\frac{5}{6}$; cilia white. Hindwings pale-grey; cilia whitish-ochreous.

Hab.—Queensland: Goodna, near Brisbane, in April; Warwick, in March and April; twelve specimens.

PHILOBOTA DIAERETA, n. sp. (διαίρετος, divided).

♂, 28-30 mm.; ♀, 22-24 mm. Head white; sides of face fuscous. Palpi white; external surface of second joint, except apex, fuscous. Antennae whitish-grey, towards base whitish; ciliations in male $1\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax white; patagia, except apex, fuscous. Abdomen whitish, bases of segments fuscous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish. Forewings elongate, in male somewhat dilated posteriorly, costa straight in basal $\frac{2}{3}$, then arched, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; white; costal edge at base fuscous; a subcostal fuscous streak from base of costa to apex; cilia white. Hindwings and cilia white.

One of the *agnesella* group; it is nearest *physaula*, but the forewings are whiter, the subcostal streak darker and sharply defined throughout, without any tendency to forking.

Hab.—Queensland: Toowoomba, in October; Warwick, in October; four specimens.

PHILOBOTA AGNESELLA.

Oecophora agnesella, Newm.: Tr. E. S., iii. (n. s.), p. 297; nec Meyr.: Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1883, p. 493.

♂, 21-30 mm. Head white. Palpi fuscous; extreme base and apex of second joint and terminal joint, except anterior surface, white. Antennae whitish; ciliations in male 1. Thorax white; tegulae mixed with pale-fuscous. Abdomen whitish-grey; bases of segments ochreous-fuscous; tuft ochreous-whitish. Legs dark-fuscous; posterior tibiae and tarsi ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate-oval, not dilated, costa slightly arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; white; with pale ochreous-fuscous streak; extreme base of costal edge blackish; a broad streak from base to apex, bifurcating in disc at $\frac{4}{5}$, the upper branch running to costa at $\frac{7}{8}$; a fine streak from base beneath fold, lost before tornus; a series of short fine streaks near termen, parallel to veins; cilia white. Hindwings grey; cilia whitish.

Hab.—Queensland: Killarney, in October and November; New South Wales: Glen Innes, in October; Victoria, Melbourne.

PHILOBOTA AGRAPHA, n. sp. (ἀγραφος, without markings).

♂, 23-25 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi grey, inner surface paler. Antennae grey-whitish; ciliations in male $2\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax ochreous-grey-whitish, bases of patagia pale-fuscous. Abdomen whitish-grey. Legs grey; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate, posteriorly slightly dilated, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; ochreous-grey-whitish; costal

edge at base fuscous; cilia ochreous-grey-whitish. Hindwings and cilia whitish-grey.

Very similar to *lithochlora*, which is of a different shade of grey, and at once distinguished by the male antennal ciliations, which are less than 1.

Hab.—New South Wales: Glen Innes, in March and April; nine specimens.

PHILOBOTA CERATOCHROA, n. sp. (*κερατόχρως*, horn-coloured).

♀, 22 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi ochreous-whitish, lower half of external surface of second joint grey. Antennae grey. Thorax fuscous, apices of patagia and a posterior spot fuscous-whitish. Abdomen grey, apices of segments mixed with ochreous. Legs grey; posterior pair partly whitish-ochreous. Forewings moderately broad, not dilated, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; pale fuscous-brown; cilia fuscous, on costa and tornus pale-brown. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Hab.—Queensland: Toowoomba (Harlaxton Scrub), in October; one specimen.

PHILOBOTA ENCHALCA, n. sp. (*ἔγχαλκος*, brazen).

♂, ♀: 26-29 mm. Head pale-ochreous. Palpi dark-fuscous; inner surface partly whitish. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male $1\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax fuscous, central area suffused with ochreous-whitish. Abdomen pale-ochreous, bases of segments suffused with fuscous. Legs dark-fuscous; posterior pair pale-ochreous. Forewings elongate, not dilated, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; ochreous-fuscous or brassy-fuscous, in female more fuscous; markings whitish; a broad costal streak from base to $\frac{1}{4}$; a broad streak along fold from base to tornus, interrupted in middle, a broad subcostal streak from before end of costal streak to $\frac{4}{5}$ costa, interrupted at $\frac{2}{3}$ of disc, its first segment containing a central dot; a spot above tornus, and another between this and termen; some whitish irroration on termen; cilia pale-grey. Hindwings grey; cilia pale-ochreous.

Hab.—New South Wales: Glen Innes (3,500 feet), in March; Ben Lomond (4,500 feet), in January; four specimens.

PHILOBOTA BORBORODES, n. sp. (*βορβορόδης*, muddy).

♂, 22-23 mm. Head and thorax reddish-brown. Palpi fuscous, inner surface reddish-brown. Antennae grey; ciliations in male $1\frac{1}{2}$. Abdomen reddish-brown, towards base with some fuscous suffusion. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish-ochreous. Forewings posteriorly dilated, costa gently

arched, apex pointed, termen nearly straight, oblique; pale reddish-brown; a pale-fuscous discal dot at $\frac{2}{3}$; cilia pale reddish-brown. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Hab.—New South Wales: Mount Kosciusko (5,000 feet), in January; two specimens.

PHILOBOTA METRIA, n. sp. (μέτριος, moderate, average).

♂, ♀: 18-19 mm. Head and thorax white. Palpi white; second joint sometimes fuscous anteriorly except at apex; terminal joint fuscous anteriorly. Antennae grey, towards base white. Abdomen whitish; ciliations in male $\frac{1}{2}$. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish. Forewings narrow-elongate; costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; white, markings dark-fuscous; a dot in disc at $\frac{1}{3}$, a second in disc before $\frac{2}{3}$, a third on fold beneath first, and a fourth between second, with which it is sometimes confluent, and tornus; a well-marked line from costa at $\frac{5}{6}$, abruptly bent beneath costa, and continued close to termen to tornus; a few fuscous scales, or a narrow fuscous line along termen; cilia white, with traces of a median fuscous line. Hindwings whitish-grey; cilia white.

Near *P. hapala*, Meyr., but Mr. Meyrick regards it as distinct. It may be distinguished by the white thorax.

Hab.—Victoria: Gisborne, in December and January. Type in coll. Lyell.

PHILOBOTA HILDA, n. sp.

♂, ♀: 19-21 mm. Head yellow. Palpi fuscous mixed with whitish. Palpi fuscous. Thorax dark-fuscous with a few whitish scales; a pair of postmedian spots and apices of tegulae yellow. Abdomen dark-ochreous; apices of segments whitish-ochreous. Legs whitish-ochreous; anterior pair dark-fuscous. Forewings oblong, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen oblique, scarcely rounded; whitish tinged with yellowish towards costa, and with a yellow suffusion at base of dorsum; mixed with dark-fuscous, which forms suffused markings; a short broad streak along basal third of costa; discal dots indicated, first dot connected with that on fold and with dorsum at $\frac{1}{4}$; a broad inwardly-oblique streak from costa beyond middle, and a second from apex, both suffusedly connected with posterior discal dots and tornus; cilia whitish, at apex and anal angle fuscous. Hindwings pale-ochreous; a small grey suffusion at apex, cilia pale-ochreous.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine, in November; four specimens.

PHILOBOTA EUCTISTA, n. sp. (εὐκτιστος, well-wrought).

♀, 16 mm. Head yellow. Palpi pale-ochreous, anterior surface of terminal joint fuscous. Antennae fuscous. Thorax purple-fuscous. Abdomen fuscous; legs fuscous; posterior pair ochreous-whitish with some fuscous admixture; posterior tarsi fuscous with ochreous-whitish annulations. Forewings not dilated, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen nearly straight, oblique; yellow; markings purple-fuscous; a narrow basal fascia slightly produced on both margins; a moderately and equably broad fascia from costa just beyond middle to dorsum just before tornus; a narrow terminal fascia joining this at tornus; cilia purple-fuscous, apices whitish-ochreous except on costa, apex, and tornus. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Hab.—Queensland: Herberton, in January: one specimen, received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

PHILOBOTA CNECOPIS, n. sp. (κνήκωπις, pale-yellow).

♂, 16 mm. Head pale-yellow. Palpi pale-yellow, anterior surface of terminal joint fuscous. Antennae dark-grey; ciliations in male 1. Thorax purple-fuscous, a very small posterior pale-ochreous spot. Abdomen grey, apices of segments and tuft pale-ochreous. Legs pale-ochreous; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings rather narrow, not dilated, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; pale-yellow with purple-fuscous markings; a small basal fascia; a moderate fascia from $\frac{4}{5}$ costa to $\frac{4}{5}$ dorsum; a small terminal fascia suffusedly connected with preceding on costa and dorsum; cilia whitish-yellow. Hindwings grey; cilia whitish-yellow.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Port Darwin; one specimen, received from Mr. S. F. Hill.

PHILOBOTA MEGALOXANTHA, n. sp. (μεγαλόξανθος, large yellow).

♂, ♀; 30 mm. Head deep yellow. Palpi fuscous, inner surface mixed with whitish-ochreous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male $1\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax purple-fuscous; apices of patagia and posterior margin yellow. Abdomen pale-ochreous, bases of segments on dorsum ochreous-brown. Legs fuscous; posterior pair ochreous. Forewings not dilated, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; yellow; markings purple-fuscous; a fine streak on costa reaching to $\frac{2}{3}$, thickened and not quite extending to edge in posterior part; a large dorsal blotch from $\frac{1}{3}$ nearly to tornus, subtriangular, with a rounded apex at $\frac{2}{3}$ of disc from base; a terminal band from beneath apex to above tornus,

connected with preceding above tornus, leaving a yellow tornal spot; cilia on costa yellow, on apex and tornus fuscous, on termen purple-fuscous with whitish-ochreous apices. Hindwings grey; cilia pale-ochreous.

The forewings resembles *Heliocausta hemiteles*.

Hab.—Western Australia: Cunderdin, in November and December; two specimens, received from Mr. R. Illidge.

PHILOBOTA POLYBOTRYA, n. sp.

(πολύβοτρυς, with many clusters).

♂, 17-18 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 2. Thorax whitish-ochreous. Abdomen pale-fuscous; tuft whitish-ochreous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair paler. Forewings not dilated, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; ochreous-whitish; markings dark-fuscous; a moderate basal fascia; a triangular spot on costa at $\frac{1}{4}$ and another larger on midcosta; a discal dot before $\frac{1}{3}$, a second beneath it on fold, a third beyond and above first, a fourth and fifth placed transversely before $\frac{2}{3}$, sometimes coalescing to form a crescentic mark; an inwardly oblique line from $\frac{5}{6}$ costa, bent outwards in disc, and continued as a fine interrupted subterminal line to tornus; some fine terminal dots; cilia ochreous-whitish, with a basal row of fuscous dots. Hindwings pale-grey, darker towards apex; cilia pale-grey.

Hab.—Victoria: Upper Macedon, near Gisborne, in November; three specimens, received from Mr. S. Lyell.

PHILOBOTA ORESTERA, n. sp.

(ὄρεστέρα, dwelling in the mountains).

♂, 20 mm. Head, thorax, and palpi grey. Antennae grey; ciliations in male 3. Abdomen grey; tuft grey-whitish. Legs grey; posterior pair grey-whitish. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; pale-grey with slight fuscous irroration; a dark-fuscous dot in disc at $\frac{1}{3}$, a second slightly beyond it on fold, and a third at $\frac{2}{3}$; a subterminal series of fuscous dots; cilia whitish-grey. Hindwings and cilia whitish-grey.

Hab.—New South Wales: Mount Koscuisko (7,000 feet), in January; two specimens.

COMPSOTROPHA FLAVITINCTA, n. sp. (*flavitinctus*,
yellow tinged).

♂, ♀; 14-16 mm. Head pale-yellow; face whitish. Palpi whitish; second joint with base and a subapical ring

fuscous. Antennae whitish annulate with fuscous; ciliations in male $1\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax whitish; patagia, except apices, fuscous. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings elongate, costa slightly arched, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; whitish-yellow; markings fuscous; a broad streak along basal third of costa; a spot on middle of dorsum; a large spot on middle of costa narrowly connected in disc with a larger spot on tornus; a large apical spot; cilia pale-yellow. Hindwings and cilia grey.

My specimens show no trace of an antennal pecten.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine: four specimens, not in the best condition, in November and March.

Gen. PACHYBELA, nov.

(παχύβελος, with thick weapons [palpi]).

Head with dense side-tufts projecting between antennae. Palpi rather short; second joint short, not exceeding base of antennae, greatly thickened with rough scales in front, especially towards apex; terminal joint about half second, stout, acute. Antennae with strong pecten; in male moderately ciliated. Thorax not crested. Forewings with 7 to termen. Hindwings as broad as forewings, elongate-ovate.

Allied to *Nephogenes*, differing from it in the palpi, which are much stouter, the second joint roughened and dilated at apex. I regard it as a development from the stoutly-built *laurenta* section of that genus. Type, *P. eremica*.

PACHYBELA EREMICA, n. sp. (έρημικός, of the desert).

♂, ♀; 23-25 mm. Head ochreous-grey or reddish. Palpi fuscous mixed with whitish. Antennae grey; ciliations in male 1. Thorax ochreous-grey or reddish. Abdomen pale ochreous-grey. Legs ochreous-grey irrorated with fuscous; posterior pair paler. Forewings elongate-oval, not dilated, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; grey-whitish with more or less fuscous irroration and reddish suffusion, sometimes wholly red; sometimes a faint fuscous discal dot at $\frac{1}{3}$, a second beneath it on fold, and a third at $\frac{2}{3}$, but some or all of these may be obsolete; sometimes a few fuscous terminal dots, but usually none; cilia concolorous. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Variable in colour, the forewings may be bright-red or without any reddish tinge, or in any intermediate condition.

Hab.—Queensland: Adavale (in western interior), in March, April, and May; six specimens: Victoria: Sea Lake, in March; one female. •

PACHYBELA PARISA, n. sp. (πάρισος, almost identical).

♂, 20-25 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-grey. Palpi ochreous-grey with some fuscous scales. Antennae pale-grey; ciliations in male $1\frac{1}{2}$. Abdomen ochreous-grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate, somewhat dilated posteriorly, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; pale ochreous-grey with general fuscous irroration; markings fuscous; a discal dot at $\frac{1}{3}$, a second before it on fold, and a third at $\frac{2}{3}$; sometimes a fuscous spot between the last and tornus; a terminal series of fuscous dots, usually very distinct; cilia concolorous. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Forewings rather differently shaped, with more distinct markings, and without reddish tinge. It is very similar to some examples of *eremica*, and I might have confused them if it had not been for the longer antennal ciliations.

Hab.—Queensland: Adavale, in April and May; thirteen specimens.

NEPHOGENES HYLOPHILA, n. sp. (ὕλόφιλος, loving the woods).

♂, 14-15 mm. Head ochreous. Palpi fuscous, apex of second joint and terminal joint except apex pale-ochreous. Antennae dark-grey; ciliations in male $1\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax ochreous mixed with fuscous. Abdomen grey; tuft pale-ochreous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair pale-ochreous. Forewings narrowly oval, not dilated, costa rather strongly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; pale-ochreous irrorated with fuscous; markings fuscous; a discal dot at $\frac{1}{3}$, a second beyond it on fold, a third at $\frac{2}{3}$, and sometimes a fourth immediately beneath and beyond third; faint indications of a subterminal line angled beneath costa; cilia pale-ochreous with a broad fuscous median line. Hindwings pale-grey; cilia ochreous-grey-whitish.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine, in December; four specimens.

NEPHOGENES PILIDIOTA, n. sp. (πιλιδιωτος, with a little hat).

♂, 16-17 mm. Head ochreous. Palpi whitish-ochreous, external surface of second joint, except apex, fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male $1\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax pale-ochreous; patagia, except apex, fuscous. Abdomen pale-grey; tuft pale-ochreous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair pale-ochreous. Forewings slightly dilated posteriorly, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; whitish-ochreous with fuscous markings; a costal streak from base to $\frac{2}{3}$; a median streak from base to costa before apex,

usually incomplete, being widely interrupted near base; a third streak along fold, more or less developed; a discal dot at $\frac{1}{3}$, a second above middle, a third at $\frac{2}{3}$, and a fourth beneath third; a subterminal line arising from costa with median streak, angled beneath costa; a terminal series of dots; cilia pale-ochreous with a fuscous median line. Hindwings pale-grey; cilia whitish-ochreous tinged with grey.

Hab..—Queensland: Nambour, in November; Brisbane, in October; Coolangatta, in November; ten specimens.

NEPHOGENES LOCHMAULA, n. sp.

(λόχμανλος, dwelling in the woods).

♂, ♀: 16 mm. Head pale-ochreous. Palpi whitish-ochreous; external surface of second joint, except apex, fuscous. Antennae pale-grey; ciliations in male 1. Thorax ochreous-whitish; patagia, except apices, fuscous. Abdomen grey; apices of segments whitish; tuft whitish-ochreous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish-ochreous. Forewings narrow, not dilated, costa rather strongly arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; whitish, markings dark-fuscous; a dot on $\frac{1}{8}$ dorsum; a spot on base of costa, a second at $\frac{1}{4}$, and an elongate spot on middle; costal edge ochreous except on spots; a discal dot at $\frac{1}{3}$, a second beyond it on fold, a third above middle, a fourth at $\frac{2}{3}$, and a fifth beneath fourth; a subterminal line from costa before apex, angled beneath costa; a terminal series of dots; cilia whitish, bases ochreous. Hindwings whitish-grey; cilia whitish.

Hab..—Queensland: Mount Tambourine, in March; two specimens, male and female; Cairns, in June; one female, probably conspecific, but lacking dot near base of dorsum, and with anterior edge of thorax and terminal joint of palpi fuscous.

NEPHOGENES CIRRHOCEPHALA, n. sp.

(κιρροκέφαλος, with yellowish head).

♂, 19 mm. Head pale-ochreous. Palpi fuscous, inner surface whitish. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 1. Thorax fuscous, posteriorly mixed with whitish. Abdomen pale-ochreous, bases of segments on dorsum brownish. Legs fuscous, posterior pair pale-ochreous. Forewings moderately broad, not dilated, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; white with slight fuscous irroration; markings dark-fuscous; a triangular spot on base of costa reaching as far as fold; a large subtriangular spot on midcosta; a dot in disc at $\frac{1}{3}$ sometimes double, a second beyond it on fold, a third above middle confluent with costal spot and sometimes lost in it, fourth and fifth at $\frac{2}{3}$ confluent,

forming a transverse crescentic mark; a spot on $\frac{3}{4}$ costa giving rise to a subterminal line angled beneath costa; some terminal dots and an apical fuscous suffusion; cilia grey-whitish, bases ochreous tinged. Hindwings pale-grey; cilia as forewings.

Readily distinguished from *N. foedatella* by the ochreous head.

Hab.—Queensland: Goodna, near Brisbane, in October; two specimens.

NEPHOGENES THIOCROSSA, n. sp. (θειόκροστος, sulphur-edged).

♂, ♀; 21-23 mm. Head pale-yellow. Palpi whitish, external surface of second joint, except apex, fuscous. Antennae pale-grey; ciliations in male $2\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax whitish, bases of patagia and a posterior spot fuscous. Abdomen whitish-ochreous, bases of segments on dorsum brownish. Legs fuscous; posterior pair pale-ochreous. Forewings moderate, not dilated, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; ochreous-whitish; markings dark-fuscous; a narrow basal fascia; a costal streak, broad in middle, attenuated at extremities from $\frac{1}{5}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; a discal dot at $\frac{1}{3}$, a second slightly beyond it on fold, a third above middle, a fourth at $\frac{2}{3}$, a fifth beneath fourth, sometimes giving rise to a fine streak inwards along lower edge of cell; a short inwardly-oblique streak from costa before apex, sometimes connected by a dark-fuscous suffusion with fifth dot, giving rise to a fine dotted subterminal line; cilia pale-ochreous, apices whitish. Hindwings pale-grey; cilia as forewings.

Hab.—Queensland: Gympie, in April; Nambour, in April; Stradbroke Island, in January; Rosewood, in March; Stanthorpe, in February; ten specimens.

NEPHOGENES SYNCOLLA, n. sp. (σύγκολλος, closely joined).

♀, 25 mm. Head pale-ochreous. Palpi fuscous, apex of second joint and base of terminal joint ochreous-whitish. Antennae fuscous. Thorax pale-ochreous, patagia fuscous. Abdomen brownish-fuscous, apices of segments whitish-ochreous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish-ochreous. Forewings slightly dilated, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; ochreous-whitish; markings fuscous; a broad costal streak from base, narrowing to a point beyond middle; a broad streak on base of dorsum; a discal dot before $\frac{1}{3}$, a second beyond it on fold, a third above middle, a fourth before $\frac{2}{3}$, a fifth beneath and connected with fourth; a broad streak inwards from $\frac{4}{5}$ costa, bent outwards beneath costa, and bent again and continued as a subterminal line to tornus; some terminal dots; some fuscous

irroration in terminal part of disc; cilia ochreous-whitish with an interrupted antemedian fuscous line. Hindwings grey; cilia grey-whitish.

Hab.—New South Wales: Ebor, in January; one specimen.

NEPHOGENES CARBASEA, n. sp. (*carbaceus*, made of linen).

♂, 24 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi whitish, some pale-fuscous suffusion on external surface of second joint. Antennae whitish-grey, towards base whitish; ciliations in male 2. Thorax white; tegulae ochreous-whitish; a fuscous spot on base of patagia. Abdomen ochreous-whitish; bases of segments on dorsum partly brownish; tuft and under-surface whitish-ochreous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish-ochreous. Forewings not dilated, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; white without ochreous tinge; markings fuscous; costal edge at base fuscous; a moderate costal streak from near base to $\frac{2}{3}$, attenuated at extremities; a discal dot before $\frac{1}{3}$, a second beyond it on fold, sometimes obsolete, a third above middle, a fourth before $\frac{2}{3}$, a fifth beneath fourth and usually confluent with it to form a transverse crescentic mark, sometimes a sixth beyond and above second; traces of a costal streak angled beneath costa and emitting a subterminal line, but these may be nearly obsolete; cilia ochreous-whitish. Hindwings grey, darker towards apex; cilia ochreous-whitish.

Hab.—Queensland: Herberton, in January and February; three specimens, received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

NEPHOGENES SCITULA, n. sp. (*scitulus*, neat, pretty).

♂, 20-21 mm. Head white. Palpi whitish; apical half, except extreme apex, of second joint grey. Antennae whitish; ciliations in male nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax white; centre of patagia grey. Abdomen grey-whitish, bases of joints on dorsum partly fuscous-brown. Legs fuscous, inner surface whitish; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings not dilated, costa slightly arched, apex rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; white; markings fuscous; costal edge towards base fuscous; a spot on base of costa, followed by a subcostal spot near base; a grey spot on base of dorsum; a discal dot at $\frac{1}{3}$, a second slightly beyond it on fold, a third above middle, and a fourth and fifth confluent, forming a crescentic mark at $\frac{2}{3}$; a slight suffusion on midcosta, and another between crescentic mark and tornus; a fine broken line from costa at $\frac{5}{8}$ inwards, angled sharply outwards beneath costa, then bent parallel to termen; a terminal series of dots; cilia white with an

interrupted grey antemedian line. Hindwings grey; cilia whitish-grey with a grey basal line.

Hab.—New South Wales: Tabulam, in January; two specimens.

NEPHOGENES NAPAEA, n. sp.

(ναπαῖος, of a wooded vale or dell).

♂, 19-22 mm. Head grey-whitish, slightly ochreous tinged. Palpi whitish; outer surface of second joint, except at base and apex, fuscous. Antennae whitish annulated with grey; ciliations in male $\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax whitish finely irrorated with fuscous. Abdomen ochreous-whitish, bases of segments on dorsum mostly ochreous-brown. Legs fuscous; middle tibiae and tarsi annulated with whitish; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings not dilated, costa gently arched, apex obtusely rounded, termen obliquely rounded; white partly suffused with grey; markings fuscous; an outwardly-oblique sub-basal fascia, broad on costa, narrowing to dorsum; a large median costal spot suffused anteriorly; a discal dot at $\frac{1}{3}$ with a second immediately beneath and posterior to it, a third on fold beneath second, with a fourth immediately above and posterior to it, a fifth above middle continuous with costal spot, of which it forms the apex, a transverse crescentic mark at $\frac{2}{3}$; a suffused spot on $\frac{4}{5}$ costa emitting a subterminal line; a terminal series of dots; cilia whitish partly suffused with grey. Hindwings and cilia pale-grey.

Best recognized by the outwardly-oblique sub-basal fascia, together with the annulated antennae, with very short ciliations. In the allied *transversella*, Wlk., which I refer to the same genus (vein 7 terminates just beneath apex), the sub-basal fascia is inwardly oblique.

Hab.—Queensland: Rosewood, in September and November; eight specimens.

NEPHOGENES HYPOPOLIA, n. sp.

(ὑποπόλιος, somewhat grey, hoary).

♂, ♀; 19-26 mm. Head whitish. Palpi fuscous, part of inner surface and base and extreme apex of second joint whitish. Antennae whitish; ciliations in male $1\frac{1}{4}$. Thorax white finely irrorated with fuscous. Abdomen brownish-grey, apices of segments whitish, tuft whitish-ochreous. Legs fuscous, tarsi annulated with whitish, posterior pair whitish partly suffused with grey. Forewings elongate, narrow, not dilated, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; white with some fine fuscous irroration in parts; markings fuscous; a basal costal dot; a sub-basal and sub-costal dot; an elongate spot on about middle third of costa;

a discal dot at $\frac{1}{3}$, a second on fold beyond first, a third above middle confluent with costal spot, a fourth at $\frac{2}{3}$ giving off a fine line, which soon bends abruptly inwards to between first and second dots; a suffused roundish spot in disc beyond fourth dot; a fine inwardly-oblique line from $\frac{5}{6}$ costa, bent outwards beneath costa, and again bent to form a subterminal line; a terminal series of dots; cilia white with a basal series of grey dots, sometimes partly suffused with grey. Hindwings pale-grey; cilia whitish; bases pale-grey.

This and all the preceding species are closely allied, and belong to the *foedatella* section of the genus.

Hab.—Queensland: Stanthorpe; New South Wales: Tenterfield, in February; Glen Innes, in December, January, March, and April; abundant.

NEPHOGENES ARGYRODES, n. sp. (ἀργυρόδης, silvery).

♂, 22-24 mm.; ♀, 32 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi whitish, second joint fuscous except at apex. Antennae grey, towards base fuscous; ciliations in male $1\frac{1}{4}$. Thorax blackish; patagia, except at base, and a posterior spot whitish. Abdomen whitish, bases of segments on dorsum brownish. Legs dark-fuscous; middle and posterior tibiae with whitish annulations; middle and posterior tarsi whitish. Forewings rather narrow, not dilated, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; silvery-grey-whitish; markings blackish; a well-marked transverse fascia close to base; a spot on $\frac{1}{3}$ costa projecting into disc anteriorly; a discal dot at $\frac{1}{3}$ nearly confluent with a dot before it on fold; a thick streak from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa half-way across disc, slightly inwardly oblique, and a similar streak from tornus slightly outwardly oblique, their extremities nearly touching; a second similar subapical costal streak; some minute terminal dots; cilia silvery-grey-whitish. Hindwings whitish-grey; cilia whitish-grey, apices whitish.

Very distinct. The markings recall *Philobota cosmocrates*.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, in March; three specimens.

NEPHOGENES EPIPERCNA, n. sp. (ἐπίπερκνος, somewhat dark).

♂, 22-30 mm.; ♀, 34 mm. Head and thorax whitish mixed with fuscous. Palpi fuscous with whitish irroration, inner surface mostly whitish. Antennae fuscous with whitish irroration; ciliations in male $1\frac{1}{2}$. Abdomen ochreous-whitish, bases of segments on dorsum ochreous-brown. Legs fuscous mixed with whitish; posterior pair mostly whitish. Forewings elongate, not dilated, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; fuscous, densely irrorated with white; markings fuscous, often obscure, or partly obsolete;

a discal dot at $\frac{1}{3}$, a short streak beneath it on fold, a dot above middle, another at $\frac{2}{3}$, a fine streak from beneath this last to between first dot and streak; a very obscure terminal line; cilia whitish mixed with fuscous. Hindwings and cilia grey.

An obscure inland species allied to *N. pycnoda*, Low. Queensland examples are darker and with markings more obsolete, but appear to be the same species.

Hab.—Queensland: Adavale, in March; Victoria: Sea Lake, in December (Goudie); eight specimens.

NEPHOGENES STENOPTILA, n. sp. (στενόπτελος, narrow-winged).

♂, 18-19 mm. Head whitish. Palpi whitish irrorated with fuscous. Antennae grey; ciliations in male 1. Thorax white irrorated with fuscous. Abdomen whitish; bases of segments on dorsum brownish; tuft ochreous-whitish. Legs whitish irrorated with fuscous; posterior pair whitish. Forewings narrowly elongate, costa nearly straight except towards apex, apex rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; white irrorated throughout with fuscous; a fuscous dot in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$; cilia whitish mixed with fuscous. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

Smaller than the preceding, the forewings narrower with straighter costa, the antennae with shorter ciliations.

Hab.—Queensland: Adavale, in April; two specimens.

MESOLECTA ANGUSTELLA.

Oecophora angustella, Wlk.: xxix., p. 694.

Talantis chimerina, Meyr.: Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1888, p. 1601.

Nephogenes variabilis, Turn.: ante, 1896, p. 22.

I believe these names to represent one species, which occurs through the winter months, and is exceedingly variable, some examples being almost wholly ochreous-whitish, others almost wholly fuscous, with all intermediate gradations, and scarcely any two quite alike. The antennal ciliations in male are 4.

Hab.—Queensland: Eidsvold, Nambour, Brisbane, Stradbroke Island, Mount Tambourine, Southport, Coolangatta, Rosewood, Esk, Warwick; New South Wales: Sydney.

EUPRIONOCERA, Turn.: ante, 1896, p. 6.

Palpi with second joint moderately long, slightly exceeding base of antennae, thickened with smoothly-appressed hairs; terminal joint more than half second, stout, smooth, acute. Antennae without basal pecten; of male shortly pectinate. Forewings with 2 from before angle of cell, 7 to termen. Hindwings broader than forewings, cilia short.

The only genus with pectinate male antennae. Type, *E. geminipuncta*. The antennal structure differs in the two species, chiefly in the length of the ciliations; but they appear naturally associated.

EUPRIONOCERA GEMINIPUNCTA, Turn.: *l.c.*

Antennae of male shortly pectinate with short ciliations ($\frac{1}{4}$).

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane; three specimens.

EPRIONOCERA EREMNOPIA, n. sp. (*ἐρέμνωπος*, dark).

♂, ♀: 19-21 mm. Head fuscous, more or less reddish tinged. Palpi fuscous; terminal joint reddish with some fuscous scales. Antennae fuscous in male very shortly bipectinate with tufts of long cilia (3). Thorax dark-fuscous or reddish. Abdomen fuscous, bases of segments ochreous tinged. Legs fuscous. Forewings broader in male, slightly dilated, costa moderately arched, apex obtusely rounded, termen obliquely rounded; fuscous, more or less reddish tinged, more so in male; discal dots dark-fuscous; first at $\frac{1}{3}$, sometimes obsolete, second on fold, usually obsolete, third before $\frac{2}{3}$, more distinct; cilia grey. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Port Darwin, in November, December, and January; nine specimens, received from Mr. F. P. Dodd and Mr. G. F. Hill.

PYCNOCERA, Turn.: *ante*, 1896, p. 21.

Head with side-tufts moderate, closely appressed. Palpi rather short, smooth-scaled; second joint not reaching base of antennae: terminal joint rather more than half second. Antennae of male much thickened, serrate, with a double row of tufts of lower cilia, ciliations over 1; in female filiform. Thorax smooth. Forewings with 2 and 3 stalked from angle of cell, 7 to termen.

There is no antennal pecten as a rule, but, as occurs in other genera so characterized, one or two fugitive scales are occasionally present.

PYCNOCERA HYPOXANTHA, Turn.: *l.c.*, p. 22.

♂, 20-25 mm. Forewings fuscous closely irrorated with whitish-ochreous, markings formed by absence of irroration; a discal dot before middle, and sometimes a second beyond this on fold; a large oval blotch or fascia from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to tornus; a fine subterminal line angled beneath costa; cilia fuscous. Hindwings fuscous, towards base and dorsum ochreous; cilia fuscous, on dorsum ochreous.

♀, 32-36 mm. Forewings with markings obsolete.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, in January and February; Coolangatta, in December; thirteen specimens.

WINGIA RECTIORELLA.

Palparia rectiorella, Wlk.: Cat. Brit. Mus., xxix., p. 775; Meyr.: Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1882, p. 430.
Palparia euryptera, Turn.: ante, 1896, p. 3.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane; New South Wales: Newcastle, Sydney; Victoria: Moe.

WINGIA SUBROSEA.

Palparia subrosea, Turn.: l.c., 1894, p. 134.

The type is still unique.

Hab.—Queensland: Stradbroke Island.

WINGIA SYNNEPHELA, n. sp. (*συννέφελος*, cloudy).

♀, 19 mm. Head whitish. Palpi whitish; external surface of second joint grey suffused with rosy, but its base and apex sharply whitish; tuft about as long as terminal joint. Antennae grey, at base whitish. Thorax whitish-grey, with some rosy suffusion at posterior apex. Abdomen whitish-grey; bases of joints on dorsum partly brownish; under-surface pale-grey. Legs grey partly suffused with rosy; posterior pair whitish. Forewings moderate, posteriorly dilated, costa rather strongly arched, apex acute, slightly produced, termen slightly sinuate beneath apex, thence nearly straight, oblique; grey suffused intimately with crimson, except towards termen; a whitish costal streak from base to $\frac{1}{5}$, with costal edge orange for this distance; beyond this costal edge obscurely ochreous; an obscure fuscous discal dot at $\frac{2}{3}$; a dark-grey terminal line; cilia pale-grey with a dark-grey spot at apex. Hindwings whitish, towards apex greyish tinged; cilia whitish.

Allied to *eonephela*, but lacks the ochreous tinge of this species; the basal costal streak, longer palpi, with longer tuft, less projecting scales between antennae, and absence of rosy tinge on under-surface of abdomen, are reliable characters.

Hab.—Queensland: Stanthorpe, in October; one specimen.

ZELOTECHNA PSITTACODES, n. sp.

(*ψιττακώδης*, like a parrot).

♂, 22 mm. Head grey with whitish points. Palpi with second joint very long (about twice length of face), terminal joint $\frac{1}{4}$, slender, apical tuft of second joint about as long as terminal joint; external surface bright crimson, except terminal joint and apical $\frac{1}{4}$ of second joint, which are dark-grey,

the latter with whitish points, internal surface whitish. Antennae pale-grey; ciliations in male 4. Thorax crimson, anterior margin broadly grey. Abdomen whitish-ochreous; bases of segments on dorsum brownish; under-surface crimson. Legs grey with whitish points; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings rather narrow, scarcely dilated, costa strongly arched, apex acute, produced, termen sinuate, very oblique; bright crimson with a few fuscous scales, mostly towards dorsum; a very narrow white streak on costa from $\frac{2}{5}$ to $\frac{3}{5}$; cilia pale-grey, bases crimson. Hindwings and cilia pale-ochreous.

Hab.—Queensland: Coolangatta, in October; one specimen, taken among the sand-flora behind the beach.

Gen. POLYEUCTA, nov. (πολύευκτος, much desired).

Palpi very long; second joint extremely long (about three times length of face), densely and evenly rough-scaled beneath (not tufted), and to a less extent on upper-surface; terminal joint rather less than $\frac{1}{2}$ second, very stout, with loosely appressed hairs. Antennae with strong basal pecten; in male with long ciliations. Thorax smooth. Forewings with 7 to apex. Hindwings with 3 and 4 stalked, 6 and 7 parallel.

Monotypical. A remarkable genus, not near any that I know of. I do not think it has any real relationship to the *Wingia* group, though there is certainly a superficial resemblance.

POLYEUCTA CALLIMORPHA.

Palparia callimorpha, Low.: *ante*, 1894, p. 93.

Antennae in male stout, ciliations $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab.—Queensland: Kuranda, near Cairns, in April; one specimen, received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

PHYLLOPHANES, Turn.: *ante*, 1896, p. 21.

Palpi long; second joint very long (about twice length of face), smooth-scaled except towards apex anteriorly, where there is a loose tuft of long hairs about half length of terminal joint; terminal joint about $\frac{1}{2}$, slender. Antennae without basal pecten. Thorax smooth. Anterior tibiae slightly dilated but smooth-scaled. Forewings with 7 to termen; a strong tuft of scales on costa before middle.

I am still uncertain as to the true affinities of this genus, of which the type is still unique and the male unknown.

PHYLLOPHANES DYSEURETA, Turn.: *l.c.*

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane; one female, beaten from *Eugenia ventenatii*.

Gen. HYBOCROSSA, nov.

(ὕβοκροσσοσ, with margin bent outwards).

Palpi moderate; second joint reaching but not exceeding base of antennae, expanded with long loose scales at apex; terminal joint as long as second, slender. Antennae without basal pecten; in male with long ciliations. Thorax smooth. Anterior tibiae and tarsi thickened with dense scales. Forewings suboblong, costa with a median rounded protuberance; vein 7 to termen.

Although structurally approaching *Lepidotarsa*, the different wing-shape, as well as the absence of an antennal pecten, forbids its inclusion in this genus. The only species has the facies of a *Tortricopsis*.

HYBOCROSSA PARATYPA, n. sp. (παράτυπος, counterfeit).

♂, 25 mm. Head grey-whitish. Palpi grey-whitish; external surface of second joint, except apex, ochreous; second joint slightly expanded, with rough scales at apex. Antennae grey; ciliations in male 4. Thorax ochreous-grey, margins grey-whitish. Abdomen pale-ochreous, bases of segments on dorsum partly brownish. Legs pale-ochreous; anterior pair fuscous anteriorly. Forewings suboblong, somewhat dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched with a slight median rounded protuberance, apex acute, slightly produced, termen sinuate beneath apex, then straight, scarcely oblique; brownish-grey; costal protuberance suffused with whitish and preceded by a fuscous costal mark; a fine line from midcosta to tornus, strongly outwardly arched; cilia brownish-grey. Hindwings pale-ochreous with a large apical dark-fuscous blotch; cilia whitish-ochreous.

Hab.—New South Wales: Sydney (Pymble), in November; one specimen, received from Mr. S. H. Wyld.

LEPIDOTARSA ALPHITELLA, Meyr.: Proc. Linn. Soc.

N.S. Wales, 1882, p. 447.

Lepidotarsa leucella, Turn.: *ante*, 1894, p. 135.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane; New South Wales: Waratah, Sydney.

LEPIDOTARSA CHRYSERYTHRA, Turn.: *l.c.*

Antennal ciliations in male 4.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, in December and March.

LEPIDOTARSA IDIICOSMA.

Peltophora idiocosma, Turn.: *ante*, 1898, p. 210.

Antennal ciliations in male 4. Nearly allied to the following species.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine.

LEPIDOTARSA PENTASCIA, n. sp. (πεντάσκιος, five-shaded).

♂, 20 mm. Head and palpi ochreous-whitish. Antennae ochreous-whitish; ciliations in male exceedingly long (8). Thorax whitish-ochreous spotted with ochreous. Abdomen ochreous-whitish, bases of segments on dorsum brownish-ochreous. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior femora and tibiae brownish-fuscous on inner half. Forewings not dilated, costa moderately arched, apex acute, termen sinuate, oblique; whitish-ochreous; five broadly-suffused lines of mixed ochreous and fuscous; first on dorsum near base, short; second from base of costa to mid-dorsum; third from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to tornus; fourth from midcosta, meeting third at tornus; fifth from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to mid-termen; a small apical ochreous and fuscous suffusion; cilia whitish-ochreous, apices fuscous-ochreous. Hindwings and cilia ochreous-whitish.

Hab.—Queensland: Coolangatta, in September; one specimen, taken in tropical forest-growth.

EUPHILTRA EROTICELLA, Meyr.: Proc. Linn. Soc.
N.S. Wales, 1882, p. 458.

Euphiltra thermozona, Turn.: *ante*, 1894, p. 137.

Antennal ciliations in male 3.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, Toowoomba, Warwick, Killarney; New South Wales: Sydney; Victoria: Melbourne.

EUPHILTRA ANGUSTIOR, Turn.: *l.c.*

Antennal ciliations in male 5. Very similar to the preceding, but the tornal cilia of the forewings is not fuscous, and the fasciae, especially the second fascia, are narrower, and they are not connected. The thorax in both is fuscous anteriorly and white posteriorly, but in *angustior* the proportion of white is greater.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, in September and October; Warwick, in October and November; Stanthorpe, in November; ten specimens.

EUPHILTRA FUSIPLAGA, n. sp.

♀, 12 mm. Head snow-white. Palpi white; base of second joint fuscous. Antennae fuscous. Thorax white, with a broad transverse fuscous bar. Abdomen ochreous-fuscous. Legs ochreous-whitish (anterior pair broken). Forewings narrow-oblong, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, hindmargin very obliquely rounded; white, markings dark-fuscous; a spot at base of costa; a fascia from costa before middle, broadening in disc so as to extend on inner margin from $\frac{1}{3}$ to anal angle; a crescentic dot in middle of disc at $\frac{2}{3}$; a broad suffused fascia from costa at $\frac{2}{3}$ to termen above tornus;

termen from apex to second fascia broadly suffused with dark-fuscous; cilia fuscous, in middle of termen and tornus white. Hindwings and cilia fuscous. (The cilia in type specimen are damaged.)

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane; one specimen, taken by Mr. Dodd, and now in coll. Walsingham.

EUPHILTRA EPILECTA, n. sp. (ἐπίλεκτος, chosen).

♂, 13-14 mm. Head snow-white. Palpi white; base of second joint fuscous. Antennae dark-fuscous; ciliations in male 5. Thorax dark-fuscous; a posterior spot and apices of tegulae white. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Legs whitish-ochreous; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings narrow-oblong, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; white; base of costa dark-fuscous; a fuscous fascia from costa at $\frac{1}{3}$ broadening in disc, and extending on dorsum from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, its anterior margin strongly outwardly curved, its anterior edge concave; a suffused fuscous fascia from costa at $\frac{2}{3}$ to tornus; an apical fuscous suffusion; and a broad dark-fuscous line along termen; cilia white, apical half fuscous, on costa and tornus wholly white. Hindwings pale-grey; towards base whitish; cilia whitish.

Allied to *E. fusiplaga*, which, however, may be distinguished by its anteriorly white thorax.

Hab.—Queensland: Goodna, near Brisbane, in September; Toowoomba, in September; two specimens.

EUPHILTRA CELETERIA, n. sp. (κηλητήριος, charming).

♂, ♀; 11-12 mm. Head white; side-tufts ochreous tinged. Palpi white; base of second joint dark-fuscous. Antennae dark-fuscous. Thorax dark-fuscous; collar, apex of tegulae, and posterior edge white. Abdomen ochreous-grey. Legs dark-fuscous annulated with whitish; posterior pair whitish. Forewings narrow-oblong, costa slightly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; white; at base faintly ochreous tinged; markings blackish-fuscous; a broad streak along basal fifth of costa; a transverse fascia before middle of disc, broadly dilated on margins, constricted in middle; a second fascia from costa at $\frac{2}{3}$ to tornus, moderately broad, in disc suffused; a broad terminal fascia; cilia white, at apex and tornus fuscous. Hindwings and cilia grey.

The form of the second fascia is sufficiently distinctive.

Hab.—Queensland: Warwick and Killarney, in October; five specimens.

ZONOPETALA TEPHRASTIS, n. sp. (τέφραστις, like ashes).

♀, 13 mm. Head, thorax, palpi, and antennae white. Abdomen whitish. Legs whitish. Forewings broad-oblong,

costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen sinuate, not oblique; white suffused with pale ochreous-grey; three or four pale-fuscous dots on apical part of costa; cilia grey. Hindwings slightly sinuate beneath apex; grey-whitish; cilia grey-whitish.

An inconspicuous species not resembling any other of the genus.

Hab. — Queensland: Innisfail, in November; one specimen.

CITHARODICA LEPARGA, n. sp. (λέπαργος, whitish).

♂, 22-26 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-whitish. Palpi ochreous-whitish. Antennae whitish; in male stout with long ciliations (5). Abdomen whitish; bases of segments on dorsum, except the first three, tinged with brownish-ochreous; tuft ochreous-whitish. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair fuscous anteriorly. Forewings rather broad, somewhat dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, more strongly so towards base, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; ochreous-whitish; markings fuscous, sometimes indistinct; a discal dot at $\frac{1}{4}$, another about middle of disc, and another on fold about equidistant from the first two; a subterminal line of closely-placed dots between veins, from beneath $\frac{4}{5}$ costa to tornus; cilia ochreous-whitish. Hindwings and cilia whitish.

Hab.—Queensland: Evelyn Scrub, near Herberton, in February; Kuranda, in May; three specimens, received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

Gen. THYROMORPHA, nov. (θυρόμορφος, door-shaped).

Palpi short; second joint short, not reaching base of antennae, much thickened with appressed scales towards apex; terminal joint less than $\frac{1}{2}$ second, stout. Antennae without basal pecten; in male moderately ciliated. Thorax smooth. Forewings with 7 to termen. Hindwings with 3 and 4 stalked, 5 curved and approximate to 4 at base.

Probably allied to the following genus. The type is a stoutly-built insect.

THYROMORPHA STIBAROPIS, n. sp. (στιβάρωπις, sturdy).

♂, 24 mm. Head and thorax brown. Palpi fuscous-brown, inner surface of second joint ochreous-whitish. Antennae brownish-grey; ciliations in male 1. Abdomen brownish-grey. Legs pale-brown; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings broad, scarcely dilated, costa very strongly arched near base, thence only slightly, apex rounded-rectangular, termen rounded, scarcely oblique; rather dark-brown mixed with paler brown; beneath costa alternate bars

of darker and lighter shade; costal edge slightly pinkish; a blackish discal dot in disc at $\frac{1}{3}$ containing a few central brown scales; a similar dot at $\frac{2}{3}$, centre more whitish; veins minutely dotted with fuscous; cilia brown-whitish. Hind-wings and cilia grey.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane; one specimen.

Gen. PYCNOZANCLA, nov.

(πυκνόξαγκλος, with thick sickles [palpi]).

Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae, moderately clothed with appressed scales, sometimes slightly roughened anteriorly; terminal joint as stout as second, or very nearly so. Antennae without basal pecten; in male with moderate or rather long ciliations. Thorax smooth. Anterior tibiae slightly dilated towards apex but smooth scaled. Forewings with 7 to termen.

Type, *P. acribes*. The terminal joint of the palpi in *Eochrois* and *Eomystis* is certainly stout as compared with, for instance, *Philobota*, but is not nearly so stout as the second joint. I consider the separation of this genus, therefore, justified. The three species form a natural group to which we may expect additions; *acribes* is probably attached to *Eugenia*, the other two species to tropical "scrub" trees.

PYCNOZANCLA ACRIBES.

Eomystis acribes, Turn.: *ante*, 1894, p. 135.

Antennal ciliations in male $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab.—Queensland: Gympie, in April; Nambour, in November; Brisbane, in December and February.

PYCNOZANCLA EPIPREPES.

Eurypelta epiprepes, Turn.: *l.c.*, 1894, p. 136.

♂, ♀; 16-22 mm. Antennal ciliations in male 2.

Hab.—Queensland: Townsville, in October; Gympie.

PYCNOZANCLA ERYTHRODES, n. sp. (έρυθρώδης, red).

♂, 22-24 mm. Head pale-yellow, side-tufts with some red scales; face pale-yellow, margins red. Palpi red. Antennae fuscous, basal joint red; ciliations in male 3. Thorax red, irrorated with yellowish; with a posterior fuscous spot. Abdomen pale-ochreous, tuft faintly rosy tinged. Legs, anterior pair red with some fuscous scales; middle pair purple-fuscous; posterior pair ochreous-whitish faintly tinged with rosy. Forewings oblong, posteriorly dilated, costa very strongly arched in basal half, posterior half straight, apex rectangular, termen sinuate, not oblique; vermilion-red irrorated with yellowish; along costa and inner margins

purple-fuscous; posterior third of disc purple-fuscous sparsely irrorated with red scales; with four narrow oblique irregularly-waved purple-fuscous transverse lines; first from costa at $\frac{1}{5}$ to dorsum at $\frac{1}{4}$, very irregular and partly obsolete; second from costa at $\frac{2}{5}$ to middle of dorsum; third from middle of costa to before tornus; fourth from costa at $\frac{2}{3}$ to tornus, outwardly curved; cilia purple-fuscous. Hindwings pale-ochreous, at apex fuscous tinged; cilia pale-ochreous, at and beneath apex purple-fuscous.

Hab.—Queensland: Eumundi, near Nambour, in December; Mount Tambourine, in November; three specimens.

EOMYSTIS EBENOSTICHA, n. sp. (ἐβενόστιχος, ebony-lined).

♂, 21 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-whitish. Palpi ochreous-whitish. Antennae whitish; ciliations in male $2\frac{1}{2}$. Abdomen whitish; bases of segments on dorsum, except the first three, partly brownish-ochreous. Legs whitish. Forewings rather narrow, slightly dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, apex acute, termen very obliquely rounded; ochreous-whitish with a subcostal greyish suffusion; costal edge near base dark-fuscous; a conspicuous blackish line along fold from near base to tornus; a similar median line from $\frac{1}{3}$ to termen; a fine blackish terminal line; cilia whitish. Hindwings whitish-grey; cilia whitish.

Allied to *E. acutella*. If the genus *Eomystis* is retained we must refer to it not only these two species, but also *dejunctella*, *protophaës*, and probably some others, in which the pecten is represented by a few scales only, or may be absent.

Hab.—Western Australia: Perth, in January: one specimen.

EOMYSTIS MELANOPLECTA, n. sp.

(μελανόπλεκτος, interlaced with black).

♂, ♀; 15 mm. Head white. Palpi ochreous-white, bases of second and terminal joints dark-fuscous. Antennae grey; ciliations in male $1\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax dark-fuscous, tegulae white, posterior third ochreous-white. Legs ochreous-whitish barred externally with fuscous; anterior aspect of anterior pair mostly fuscous. Forewings slightly dilated, costa gently arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen sinuate, scarcely oblique; ochreous-white; markings blackish, forming a coarse network; a spot on base of costa giving rise to an outwardly-bent fascia ending near base of dorsum; a second fascia from $\frac{1}{5}$ costa to $\frac{2}{5}$ dorsum, expanded on margins, sometimes connected to preceding beneath costa; a third fascia from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to tornus, much expanded on costa and containing two white

dots on costal edge; a discal spot in middle beyond second fascia, and another subdorsal before third fascia (these may be connected with each other and with both fasciae); an apical dot; several terminal spots, sometimes coalesced; cilia ochreous-whitish with a sub-basal fuscous line. Hindwings pale-grey, towards base more whitish; cilia ochreous-whitish.

Quite isolated in the genus, not resembling any other species.

Hab.—Queensland: Gympie; Eumundi, near Nambour, in March; two specimens.

EOCHROIS MAGNIFERELLA.

Cryptolechia magniferella, Wlk.: Cat. Brit. Mus., xxix., p. 756.

♀, 27 mm. Head and palpi white. Antennae grey, towards base white. Thorax white finely irrorated with fuscous; a few reddish scales in tegulae. Forewings oblong, costa arched at base, thence nearly straight, apex round-pointed, termen slightly oblique, scarcely rounded; white; markings suffused fuscous and reddish; a reddish fascia near base; a suffused fuscous fascia partly mixed with reddish from costa at $\frac{1}{4}$ to middle of dorsum, followed by a reddish spot in disc; a second similar fascia from costa beyond middle to before tornus; a third deep-red fascia from costa at $\frac{3}{4}$ to tornus, followed by a reddish suffusion; cilia white mixed with reddish. Hindwings with termen rounded; grey; towards apex darker; cilia whitish, bases grey.

♂, 21 mm. Antennae short with strong basal pecten and extremely long ciliations (5). Thorax fuscous, patagia whitish. Forewings much darker but little of the white ground-colour being left between markings; cilia fuscous, partly mixed with whitish at bases. Hindwings dark-grey; cilia grey.

The description of the female was taken by me from the type in the British Museum; that of the male from a specimen taken at Ballina, on the Richmond River, by Mr. G. A. Waterhouse. It is considerably smaller and more dusky than the female, but I have no doubt that it is conspecific.

HELIOCAUSTA ACOSMETA, Turn.: *ante*, 1896, p. 4.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane. Still unique.

HELIOCAUSTA ACHROA, Turn.: *l.c.*

Antennal ciliations in male $3\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab.—Queensland: Townsville, in May; Brisbane, in December; Stradbroke Island, in December; four male examples.

HELIOCAUSTA COMPLANULA, Turn.: *l.c.*

Antennal ciliations in male 3. Forewings narrower than in *acmaea*, and hindwings not ochreous tinged.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, Stanthorpe, in February; three male examples.

HELIOCAUSTA SIMPLEX, Turn.: *l.c.*, p. 5.

Heliocausta plausibilis, Meyr.: *Exot. Micro.*, i., p. 128 (1913).

Antennal ciliations in male $2\frac{1}{2}$. The colour of forewings from ochreous-grey to rosy ochreous-grey, but the rosy colouration may be completely absent even from costal edge.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, in September and October; Mount Tambourine, in October; New South Wales: Glen Innes, in October; Victoria: Geelong; Gisborne, in December.

HELIOCAUSTA PHANOZONA, Turn.: *ante*, 1896, p. 5.

♂, ♀; 13-18 mm. Antennal ciliations in male 1.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, in August, January, and April; four specimens.

HELIOCAUSTA RHODOPLEURA.

Philobota rhodopleura, Turn.: *l.c.*, 1898, p. 208.

♂, ♀; 18-24 mm. Antennal ciliations in male 1. This species certainly has the antennal pecten better developed than in other species of *Heliocausta*, but its natural affinities are with them and not with *Philobota*. A good structural point is the origin of vein 5 of the hindwing, which is bent so as to be approximated to 4.

Its nearest ally is *sobriella*, Wlk., which has also usually a fairly-developed pecten and vein 7 of forewings ending in termen, and should be equally referred to *Heliocausta*, unless, indeed, a new genus be established for this and a few allied species.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, in October and December; Stradbroke Island, in October and December; Mount Tambourine, in November; New South Wales: Emmaville, near Glen Innes.

HELIOCAUSTA PELOSTICTA, Meyr.: *Proc. Linn. Soc.*

N.S. Wales, 1882, p. 473.

Antennal ciliations in male $2\frac{1}{2}$. In the female the whole of disc, except a narrow area at base of costa and another on anterior margin of terminal band, is suffused with purple-fuscous, so that the two sexes are very distinct in appearance.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, Coolangatta; New South Wales: Murrurundi.

HELIOCAUSTA ARRHODEA, n. sp. (*ἄρροδεος*, not rosy).

♂, ♀; 18-22 mm. Head and thorax pale-grey. Palpi pale-grey; terminal joint fuscous anteriorly. Antennae grey; ciliations in male $3\frac{1}{2}$. Abdomen grey, bases of segments on dorsum ferruginous-tinged. Legs fuscous; tarsi annulated with whitish; posterior pair except tarsi whitish. Forewings moderately broad, posteriorly dilated, costa gently arched, more strongly so towards base, apex rounded-rectangular, termen straight, rounded beneath, slightly oblique; pale-grey dotted with fuscous; a subcostal dot near base, a second beyond it in disc, and a third beyond that on fold; a dotted line from $\frac{1}{6}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum; a dot in disc at $\frac{1}{3}$, a second beneath it on fold, and a third at $\frac{2}{3}$; a dotted line from $\frac{2}{5}$ costa very obliquely outwards, then bent round and continued parallel to termen to tornus; cilia whitish-grey. Hindwings and cilia whitish-grey.

Hab.—Victoria: Birchip, in April; three specimens, received from Mr. D. Goudie.

HELIOCAUSTA IDIOSEMA, n. sp.

(*ἰδιόσημος*, with peculiar markings).

♂, ♀; 13-16 mm. Head grey-whitish. Palpi grey-whitish; external surface fuscous except apex of second joint. Antennae fuscous annulated with whitish; ciliations in male $2\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax grey-whitish, posterior third reddish-fuscous. Abdomen ochreous-fuscous; apices of segments paler. Legs whitish; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings moderate, not dilated, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; reddish-ochreous; a broad grey-whitish streak along costa, at base reaching dorsum, with a prominent acute tooth beyond middle, edged with dark-fuscous before and beyond tooth and at apex, prolonged round apex along termen, narrowing to a point above tornus; sometimes a few ochreous scales included in costal streak; costal edge pale rosy; sometimes a few purple-fuscous scales at and above tornus; cilia whitish, bases fuscous, at tornus fuscous-grey. Hindwings grey, towards base ochreous tinged; cilia grey, on costa and apex ochreous-whitish.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane; two specimens, at light, in November and December.

HELIOCAUSTA SARCODES, n. sp. (*σαρκώδης*, flesh-colour).

♂, ♀; 20-24 mm. Head and palpi dull reddish-ochreous; face paler. Antennae fuscous, towards base pale-reddish. Thorax dull reddish, more or less irrorated with whitish scales. Abdomen ochreous. Legs ochreous-whitish;

anterior pair dull-reddish, tibia and tarsi obscurely annulated with fuscous. Forewings elongate-oblong, costa moderately arched, apex obtusely rectangular, termen rounded, slightly oblique; uniformly dull reddish irrorated with whitish scales; costal edge pinkish, tips of scales whitish: markings fuscous; a dot in disc before middle, a second beyond middle, a third on fold obliquely beyond first: a slight fuscous suffusion on middle of inner margin, usually obsolete: a faintly-marked line of dots from costa at $\frac{3}{4}$ very obliquely outwards, bent in disc parallel to termen, ending at tornus; a faintly-marked series of terminal dots; cilia whitish, basal half reddish. Hindwings whitish-ochreous, towards apex and hindmargin pale-fuscous; cilia fuscous with a pale basal line, towards tornus whitish-ochreous.

Variety. Hindwings wholly fuscous except near costa.

Allied to *H. triphaenatella*, Wlk., of which Mr. G. Lyell has sent me a fine series of bred specimens. The present species is smaller, and differs in the uniform reddish coloration of forewings.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, rather common: the variety from Sandgate, near Brisbane: from September to November; New South Wales: Sydney, in January.

HELIOCAUSTA XANTHISMA, n. sp. (ξάνθισμα, yellow).

♂, ♀; 18-20 mm. Head, thorax, and palpi yellow. Antennae grey; ciliations in male 2. Abdomen grey; apices of segments grey-whitish; tuft whitish-brown. Legs grey; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings dilated posteriorly, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen sinuate, oblique; yellow; a finely-waved, straight, transverse, purple line from $\frac{2}{5}$ costa to mid-dorsum, sometimes interrupted, sometimes completely absent; cilia yellow. Hindwings rather dark-grey; cilia grey.

Not related to any other species of the genus, and more like a *Philobota*. Specimens with the transverse line developed are easily recognized, but those with unicolorous forewings are very like unicolorous examples of *Philobota euxantha*. They may be distinguished by the absence of a pecten, and by vein 5 of hindwings being curved and nearly approximated to 4 at base.

Hab.—New South Wales: Ben Lomond (4,500 feet) and Ebor (4,000 feet), in December and January; taken abundantly among *Leptospermum*.

MACHETIS PLAGIOZONA, n. sp. (πλαγιόζωνος, obliquely girt).

♂, 14-20 mm. Head snow-white. Palpi white with some blackish scales, basal half of second joint blackish. Antennae

fuscous; ciliations in male $\frac{1}{3}$. Thorax blackish. Abdomen whitish-ochreous with some fuscous irroration. Legs whitish-ochreous; anterior pair fuscous, annulated with whitish. Forewings moderate, scarcely dilated posteriorly, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; snow-white, markings blackish; a broad streak along costa from base to $\frac{1}{3}$; an inwardly-oblique fascia from middle of costa to before middle of dorsum; constricted below middle; a terminal band connected with median fascia below middle of disc; terminal edge white; cilia white, basal half barred with dark-fuscous, at apex and tornus dark-fuscous. Hindwings grey; cilia whitish-grey.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, in February; Toowoomba, in December; three specimens.

MACHETIS LATICINCTA, n. sp. (*laticinctus*, broadly girt).

♂, 11-13 mm. Head white. Palpi white; second joint dark-fuscous externally except at apex. Antennae dark-fuscous. Thorax dark-fuscous. Abdomen pale-grey. Legs dark-fuscous; posterior pair whitish. Forewings narrow-oblong, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen oblique, scarcely rounded; white; markings dark-fuscous; a narrow basal fascia; a broad outwardly-oblique fascia from middle of costa, dilated on dorsum from middle to tornus, lower part mixed with white; an oblong blotch at apex, from which a fine line proceeds to tornus; cilia whitish. Hindwings and cilia whitish-grey.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine, in March; three specimens.

MACHETIS EUDMETA, n. sp. (*εὐδμητος*, well-fashioned).

♂, 12 mm. Head brown-whitish. Palpi whitish, basal half of external surface of second joint dark-fuscous. Antennae fuscous; in male slightly serrate and minutely ciliated. Thorax dark-fuscous. Abdomen fuscous; tuft fuscous-whitish. Legs fuscous; tibiae and tarsi annulated with whitish; posterior pair paler. Forewings narrow, not dilated, costa gently arched near base, thence straight, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; white; markings dark-fuscous; a broad basal fascia, outer edge straight with a slight costal projection; a broad transverse postmedian fascia; a terminal fascia confluent with preceding on tornus, leaving only a costal spot at $\frac{3}{4}$, and part of terminal edge white; cilia grey, bases irrorated with fuscous. Hindwings grey; cilia grey-whitish, at apex grey.

The forewings are more dark-fuscous than white, but it is more convenient to describe the latter as the

ground-colour, so as to make the description comparable with that of the other species.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine, in November; one specimen.

SPHYRELATA LAETIFICA, n. sp. (*laeticus*, cheerful).

Sphyrelata indecorella, Meyr.: Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1883, p. 362; *nec* Wlk.

I propose this name for the species described by Mr. Meyrick. It is easily distinguished by the orange hindwings.

Hab.—Queensland: Stanthorpe, in February; New South Wales: Sydney, in March.

SPHYRELATA AMOTELLA.

Oecophora amotella, Wlk.: Cat. Brit. Mus., xxx., p. 1034.

Very similar to the preceding, but with grey hindwings.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, in March and April.

Cryptolechia indecorella, Wlk., xxix., p. 764, is, I think, not this species, but probably a *Eulechria*. The type is very imperfect, and I was not able to identify it.

SPHYRELATA NEFANDA, Meyr.: Exot. Micro., i., p. 171 (1914).

Eulechria mesochra, Turn.: Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1916, p. 364.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane; New South Wales, Sydney.

SPHYRELATA ACRITOPIS, n. sp.

(ἀκρίτωπις, confused, disorderly).

♂, 12-14 mm. Head white, crown mixed with fuscous. Palpi white; base of second joint dark-fuscous. Antennae pale-fuscous. Thorax dark-fuscous mixed with white. Abdomen ochreous-fuscous; tuft whitish-ochreous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish. Forewings elongate-oblong, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; white, irrorated and mixed with fuscous; darker spots on costa at $\frac{1}{4}$ and beyond middle; a dot in disc at $\frac{1}{3}$, a second beneath this on fold, a third and fourth in a line with first before and after $\frac{2}{3}$; a row of terminal dots; cilia fuscous mixed with whitish. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, in October and November; three specimens.

SPHYRELATA PTOCHICA, n. sp. (πτωχικός, beggarly).

♂, ♀; 13-15 mm. Head, thorax, palpi, and antennae dark-fuscous mixed with pale-fuscous. Abdomen ochreous-grey; in female fuscous; tuft whitish-ochreous. Legs fuscous

mixed with ochreous-whitish. Forewings narrow-elongate, costa slightly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; pale-fuscous, irrorated with dark-fuscous; an obscure dark dot in disc at $\frac{1}{3}$, and another, larger, before $\frac{2}{3}$; a pale spot on costa at $\frac{3}{4}$; cilia fuscous. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, in August and September; four specimens.

SPHYRELATA ARRHYTHMA, n. sp. (ἄρρυθμος, disorderly).

♂, 12-14 mm. Head and thorax whitish. Palpi ochreous-whitish with a few scattered fuscous scales, external surface of second joint fuscous at base and just before apex. Antennae ochreous-whitish annulated with fuscous. Abdomen grey, base whitish, tuft ochreous-whitish. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior and middle pairs fuscous anteriorly with whitish bars on tarsi. Forewings narrow, not dilated, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; ochreous-whitish; markings fuscous, obscure, and ill-defined; some irroration at base and towards margins; a line from costa at one-third to apex, curved into disc nearly to mid-line; within the enclosed area is a suffused spot on $\frac{2}{3}$ costa; a suffused spot at apex; several terminal dots; cilia whitish with some fuscous bars best defined towards apex. Hindwings and cilia whitish-grey.

An obscure little species. My examples are not in the best condition.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine, in November; five specimens.

Gen. PHYZANICA, nov. (φυζανικός, shy).

Palpi rather short; second joint not reaching base of antennae, rather stoutly thickened with appressed scales, especially towards apex; terminal joint about $\frac{2}{3}$ second, slender. Antennae without pecten; in male slightly serrate, ciliations imperceptible. Forewings with 2 from before angle, 6 to termen, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa. Hindwings with 3 and 4 connate, 5, 6, and 7 parallel.

PHYZANICA TAPINOPA, n. sp. (ταπείνωπος, of mean appearance).

♂, ♀; 12-13 mm. Head, palpi, antennae, thorax, and abdomen pale-fuscous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair fuscous-whitish. Forewings narrow, not dilated, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; pale-fuscous finely irrorated with dark-fuscous; markings dark-fuscous, often indistinct; a discal dot at $\frac{1}{4}$, a second beyond it on fold, a third in disc beyond middle, and a fourth immediately beneath and beyond third, sometimes confluent with it; a submarginal

series of dots around apex and termen; cilia fuscous. Hindwings and cilia pale-grey.

A very obscure little species.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, in August, September, and October; Toowoomba, in September; seven specimens.

EUPSELIA ANOMMATA, Turn.: *ante*, 1898, p. 204.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, in September; New South Wales: Sydney, in October; three specimens.

Gen. NEOSIGALA, nov. (νεοσίγαλος, glossy).

Palpi long, recurved; second joint very long (about twice length of face), thickened with appressed scales; terminal joint about $\frac{1}{2}$ second, rather stout, acute. Antennae moderate (about $\frac{3}{4}$ length of forewings), without pecten; in male slightly serrate and minutely ciliated. Thorax smooth. Forewings with 2 and 3 stalked from angle, 4 and 5 approximated at base, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen just below apex. Hindwings with 3 and 4 connate or short-stalked, 5 bent and approximated to 4 at origin, 6 and 7 parallel.

Allied to *Mimozela*, Meyr.

NEOSIGALA CEROPLASTA, n. sp. (κηρόπλαστος, waxen).

♂, 18 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi ochreous-whitish; second joint suffused with fuscous externally except at apex; apex of terminal joint fuscous. Antennae ochreous-whitish. Thorax ochreous-whitish; patagia pale-fuscous. Abdomen, basal half grey; apical half grey-whitish, bases of segments on dorsum ochreous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings moderate, posteriorly dilated, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; ochreous-whitish with some pale-fuscous irroration; costal edge at base and markings fuscous; a discal dot at $\frac{1}{3}$, a second beyond it on fold, and a third in disc beyond middle; a subapical triangular spot giving off a very faint subterminal line; a terminal line thickened on veins; cilia ochreous-whitish. Hindwings whitish, with a fine fuscous terminal line; cilia whitish.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine, in November; one specimen.

DOLEROMIMA TRIPUNCTELLA.

Cryptolechia tripunctella, Wlk.: Cat. Brit. Mus., xxix., p. 757; *nec* Meyr.: *ante*, 1902, p. 159.

♀, 23 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen brown-fuscous. Palpi brown-fuscous; internal surface of second joint, and a few scales on external surface, whitish. Legs whitish: anterior

pair faintly pinkish tinged and annulated with dark-fuscous. Forewings narrow-oblong, strongly arched at base, thence straight, apex rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; brown-fuscous; costal edge paler; a dark-fuscous discal dot at $\frac{1}{3}$, a second beyond middle, and a third on fold beneath first; cilia brown-fuscous. Hindwings and cilia dark-grey.

I took this description from Walker's type in the British Museum. It is said to be from Tasmania.

DOLEROMIMA COSMOPODA.

Pedois cosmopoda, Turn., : *ante*, 1900, p. 12.

Doleromima tripunctella, Meyr.: *l.c.*, 1902, p. 159; *nec* Wlk.

Hab.—Queensland: Nambour and Brisbane, in August; Toowoomba, in September; New South Wales: Sydney; Victoria: Gisborne, in September.

DOLEROMIMA RHODOMITA.

Pedois rhodomita, Turn.: *ante*, 1900, p. 13.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine, in October and January.

DOLEROMIMA RHAPHIDIAS, n. sp. (ῥαφίς, a needle).

♂, ♀. Head grey-whitish. Palpi whitish; second joint with a subapical fuscous ring, external surface fuscous at base, and again beyond middle, terminal joint fuscous. Antennae whitish-grey. Abdomen grey-whitish. Legs whitish. Forewings not dilated, costa strongly arched near base, thence straight, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; grey-whitish, with numerous streaks parallel to veins, brown mixed with dark-fuscous; a longitudinal streak in posterior and lower part of cell; a darker streak along fold; on termen ends of streaks are dilated and nearly confluent; cilia grey-whitish. Hindwings and cilia very pale-grey.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, in August and September; four specimens.

BINSITTA EFFRACTELLA, Snel.: *Tijd. v. Ent.*, xxii. (ii.), pl. vii., figs. 17-25; Meyr.: *ante*, 1902, p. 164.

Teratomorpha coeliota, Turn.: *l.c.*, 1896, p. 20.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Port Darwin; Queensland: Townsville, Bowen.

SCORPIOPSIS, Turn.: *l.c.*, 1894, p. 132.

Cerycostola, Meyr.: *l.c.*, 1902, p. 163.

SCORPIOPSIS PYROBOLA.

Gonionota pyrobola, Meyr.: Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1886, p. 1041.

Scorpiopsis superba, Turn.: *ante*, 1894, p. 133.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, Mount Tambourine, Rosewood; New South Wales: Newcastle.

OCTASPHALES EUBROCHA, n. sp. (εὐβροχος, well knit).

♂, ♀; 12-15 mm. Head whitish or whitish-grey. Palpi whitish-grey; inner surface whitish. Antennae whitish-grey. Thorax whitish-grey. Abdomen whitish. Legs whitish; anterior pair grey anteriorly with white bars on tarsi. Forewings broadly oval, costa strongly arched, apex very obtusely rounded, termen not oblique, rounded beneath; whitish-grey; veins finely dotted with fuscous; an outwardly-curved line, suffused posteriorly, from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{1}{4}$ dorsum; costal edge narrowly ochreous-whitish; a fine interrupted dark-fuscous line on apex and termen, rarely reaching as far as tornus; cilia whitish. Hindwings and cilia whitish.

In one female example the costal edge from near base to apex is beautifully rosy.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane (Moggill Creek Scrub), in September, December, January, March, and April; twelve specimens.

PERITORNEUTA STIGMATIAS, Turn.: *ante*, 1900, p. 14.

Forewings pale-fuscous or grey without pinkish tinge, dots better marked than in the next species, in particular a larger dot beneath middle of fold.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane, Mount Tambourine, Kilarney.

PERITORNEUTA THYELLIA, Meyr.: *ante*, 1902, p. 162.

Closely allied to the preceding, but I think they are distinct.

Hab.—Queensland: Rockhampton, Duaringa, Eidsvold, Brisbane, Mount Tambourine, Coolangatta, Rosewood; New South Wales: Newcastle.